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HELENA, MONTANA.



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HELENA, MONTANA.

ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Published by

ARTHUR W. IDE & W. D. RUMSEY.

21 BAILEY BLOCK, HELENA, MONTANA.

With Illustrations from
Photographs by
H. J. Lowry.



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BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF HELENA.

CITY OF HELENA.

Its Past, Present and Future.

BY A. W. LYMAN.

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Helena, the capital city of Montana and of Lewis and Clarke County, is situated near the geographical centre of the State, on the eastern slope of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Like most cities of destiny, its location was a matter of accident. Originally a mining settlement along the fringes of Last Chance Gulch, the early settlers believed that it would prove a transitory camp and pass away with the exhaustion of the golden treasures washed down the mountain streams into the Gulch; but that was not to be. After the twenty millions of dollars in gold had been mined and carried away the camp still remained. It had gained a foothold as the distributing point for a vast region of country. Here were established the banks which handled the money for nearly the entire territory, and it was not long before everybody saw that here for all time was to be the central metropolis of this Northwestern empire. The coming of the Northern Pacific Railway removed the last lingering doubt as to the permanent character of Helena, and since the advent of that road, seven years ago, Helena has been steadily putting off the habiliments of the mining camp and putting on the garments of a metropolitan town. The visitor to Helena can still see traces of the old mining life, but they are only traces and leave little impress on the character of the town. Here and there are seen the rude cabins of the miners, but they are fast disappearing before the march of progress, and their sites will soon be entirely covered by great commercial structures. The traveler who arrives by the Northern Pacific Railway and alights at the station down in the valley, which the foresight of that corporation selected as the point toward which the city must inevitably grow, gets rather an unfavorable first impression of the place. He sees big stretches of gravel

Statement of Condition of the
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,

Helena, Montana, at Close of Business, Feb. 26, 1891.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts,	\$1,446,241 32		CASH RESOURCES.
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,	20,746 96	Due from banks, (Eastern exchange),	\$323,357 12
United States bonds and premiums,	177,268 02	Cash on hand,	158,766 35
Other bonds and warrants,	40,215 36	Due from U. S. Treasury,	2,502 00
Total,			\$2,169,097 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	\$ 350,000 00	Dividends unpaid,	180 00
Surplus fund,	61,000 00	Circulation,	50,040 00
Undivided profits,	43,093 90	Deposits,	1,664,783 23
Total,			\$2,169,097 13

State of Montana, County of Lewis and Clarke—SS.

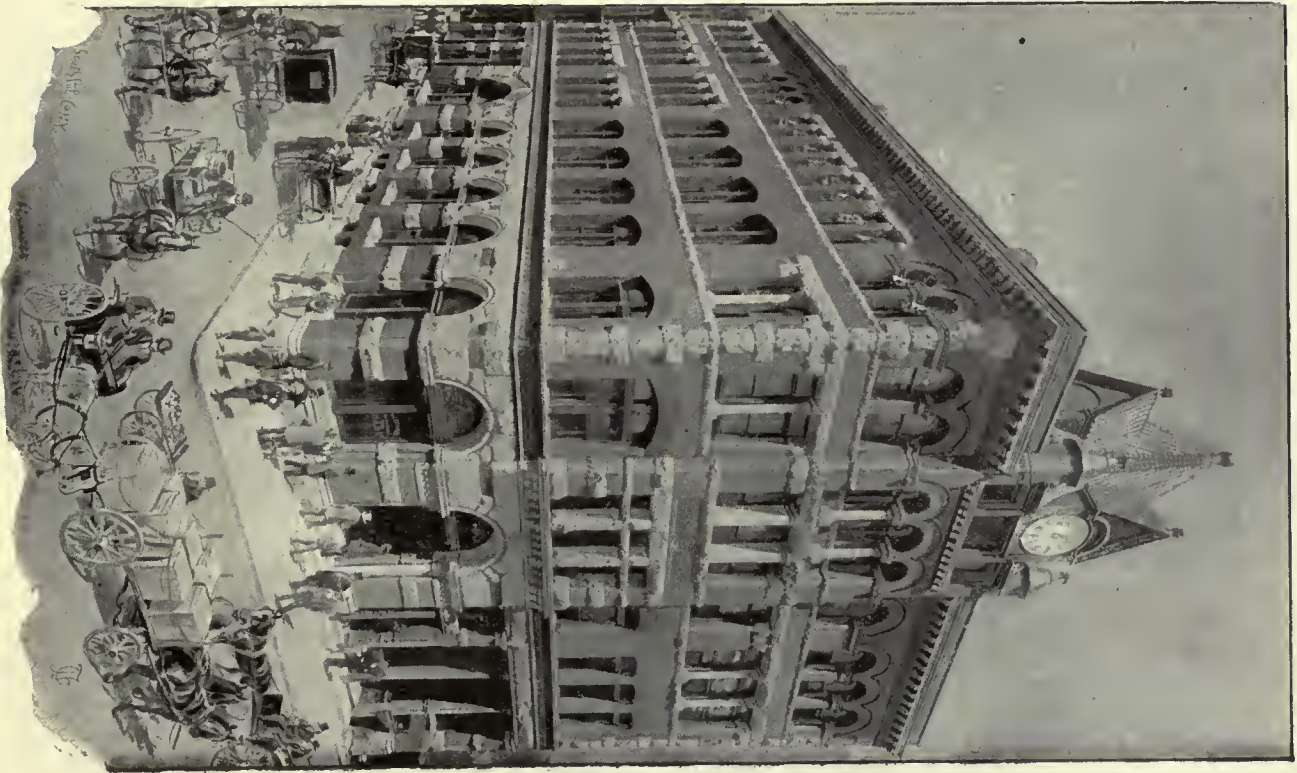
I, Aaron Hershfield, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AARON HERSHFIELD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1891.

JOSEPH W. CHIVERS, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest: { L. H. HERSHFIELD,
A. K. PRESCOTT, Directors.
J. SWITZER,



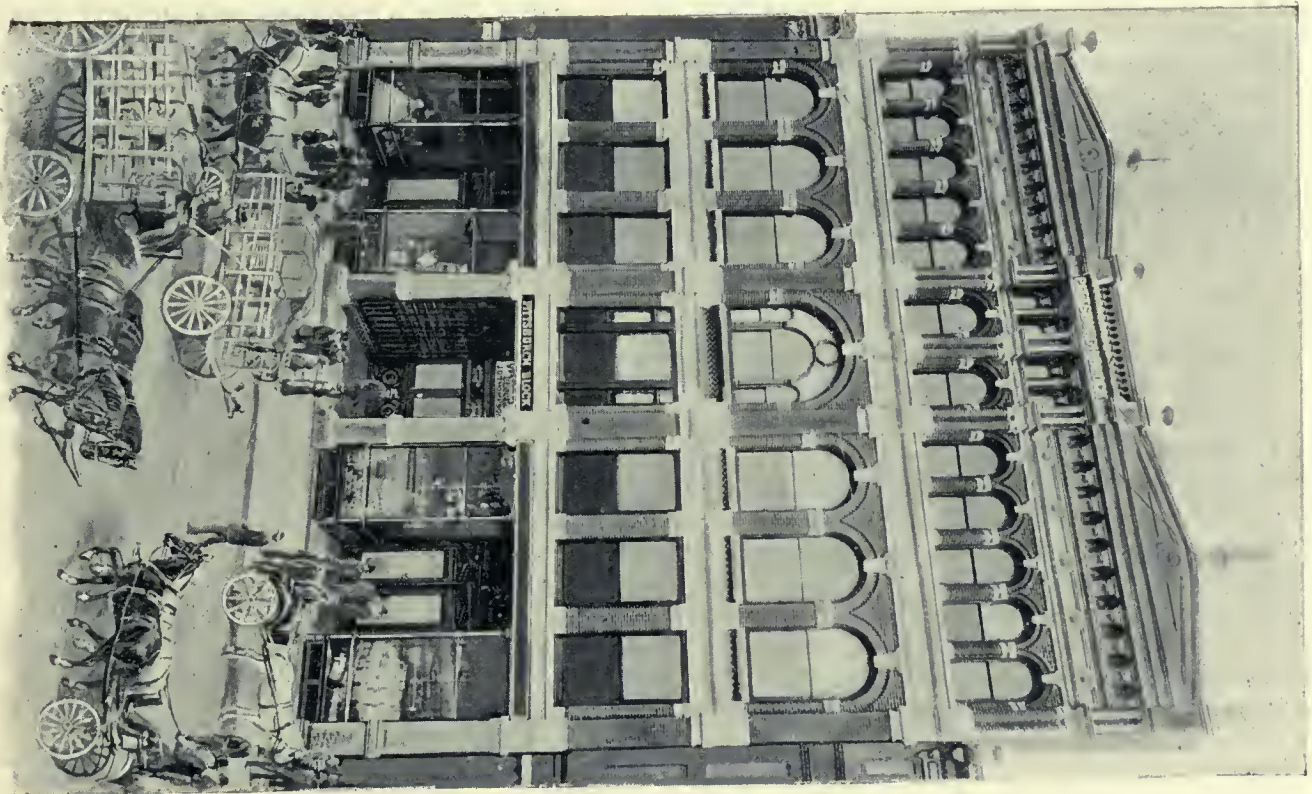
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

beds and furrowed ground dug up in the eager search for gold, but which are now platted into city lots, soon to be covered with stores and warehouses and factories of the wholesale and manufacturing section of the city.

A short drive up the gulch, however, and the turn of a sharp corner, is a revelation to the visitor.

Beginning at Sixth Avenue and extending for half a mile toward the base of the mountains, is one almost unbroken line of substantial or elegant business structures. At the corner of Main street and Sixth Avenue the first building to strike the eye is the Power Block, one of the finest business buildings in the entire West. It is built entirely of Montana granite, quarried about three miles from the city, and is seven stories in height. A little further along are the Bailey Block, a handsome and solid brick structure five stories in height, and the Gold Block, the present headquarters of the Montana Club, while a stone's throw further up the street looms up the beautiful five-story Granite Block, another edifice with a front of the beautiful Montana building stone. On the left side of the street is the First National Bank Building, of granite and red sandstone, the first of the bank buildings in the city of modern architecture and construction. Both within and without it is a model building for the purpose. Diagonally across from the First National is the new Merchants National Bank building, a substantial four-story structure of granite, pressed brick and terra-cotta, and on the opposite corner the granite and pressed brick building just completed by the Montana National Bank. Other buildings on this thoroughfare that attract attention for their solid construction and architectural appearance are the Pittsburgh and Thompson Buildings, the Atlas Block, the Gans & Klein Building, and the Iron Front Building.

But the fine buildings are not restricted to Main street. One of the first objects the traveler sees in driving up from the station is the Lewis and Clarke County Court House, standing on an eminence at the crest of Broadway, two blocks east of Main street. The graceful architecture of this building has been much admired, and it is generally admitted to be one of the finest buildings for the purpose in the United States. The material used in its construction is Montana granite and Lake Superior sandstone. The building is occupied by the Governor and State officers, the United States, State and District Courts and the County officers. Between the Court House and Main street, on Broadway, is the newly remodeled Merchants Hotel, one of the best hosteleries in the West. It is five stories in height beautifully furnished and contains all the luxuries and necessities of a first-class house. On Grand street, two blocks to the north, is the Hotel Helena, which was completed about one year ago and has already gained an enviable repu-



PITTSBURGH BLOCK.

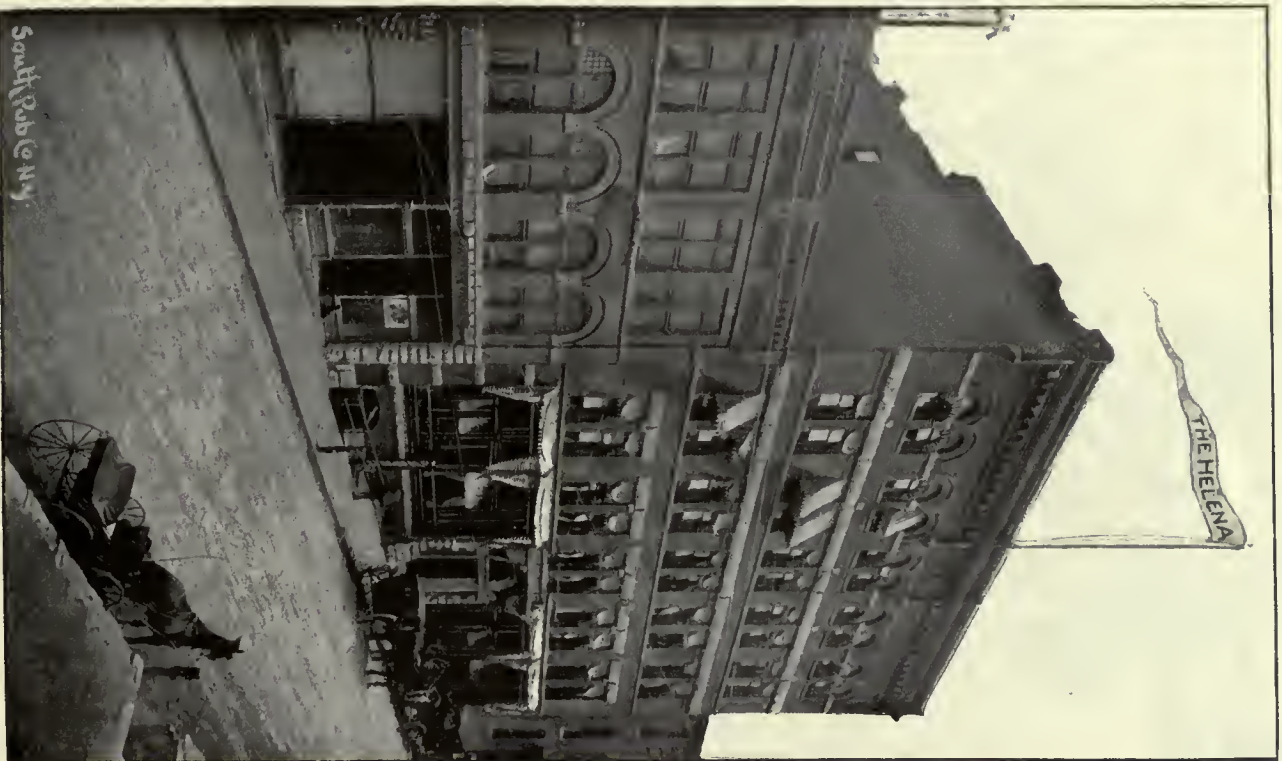
tation with the traveling public as second to no hotel in the country. It is a handsome pressed brick building, five stories high, and in every appointment it is strictly first-class.

Indeed, Helena is well supplied with accommodations for the traveling public. Besides the hotels mentioned, the Grand Central, the Cosmopolitan and International are old and well-known stopping places, and scattered throughout the city are smaller hotels which furnish excellent accommodations.

One of the most pleasing sights to the visitor, and a source of great pride to the citizens of Helena, is the Public School buildings. On the east side of the city, on a conspicuous elevation, rises the new High School building, a beautiful stone edifice, which will cost when completed about one hundred thousand dollars. Near it stands the present substantial but outgrown High School building, which is still in use and will be occupied by the lower grade schools another year. The two buildings standing in contrast make a striking exhibit of the city's growth. On the west side of the city is another handsome school building of brick, which is to be enlarged the present season to meet the rapid growth of the schools, and far out in the valley to the northwest the foundations of another beautiful building are being laid. In all about two hundred thousand dollars will be spent on school buildings in Helena in the next year.

The schools, in their management and discipline keep pace with the buildings, and are not surpassed in excellence by the schools of Eastern cities. The course of study pursued includes everything taught in the best grade of schools. Forty-two teachers are employed and the salary roll amounts to about thirty thousand dollars. About seventeen hundred pupils are enrolled. As an adjunct to the school system, the Public Library is worthy of note. This institution is supported by a tax levy of three-tenths mills, which furnishes a steadily increasing fund for the purpose of purchasing new books. The library rooms are large and pleasant, and are well patronized by all classes of readers.

Helena is provided with thirteen well organized Church associations. The Methodists have erected within the past two years a handsome stone Church, the Hebrews have just completed a new Synagogue, which is a handsome and solid building on the east side of town, while the Congregationalists, Christians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, German Lutherans, and African Methodists are all provided with substantial houses of worship. The Presbyterians will erect probably the handsomest Church edifice in the city during the coming year, on a lot already purchased. The Roman Catholics, in addition to their Cathedral, have completed within the past two years a Convent for girls and a boys' school, and this year will erect a new Church in the valley and a College for young men.



South Park Co. N.Y.

HOTEL HELENA.



Statement of the Condition of the
MONTANA NATIONAL BANK,

Helena, Montana, at Close of business, Feb. 26, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,594,365 47
Real estate,	.	.	.	.	.	94,375 00
Expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	5,051 42
U. S. Bonds,	.	.	.	.	.	154,000 00
Cash and exchange,	.	.	.	.	.	381,833 68

\$2,229,625 57

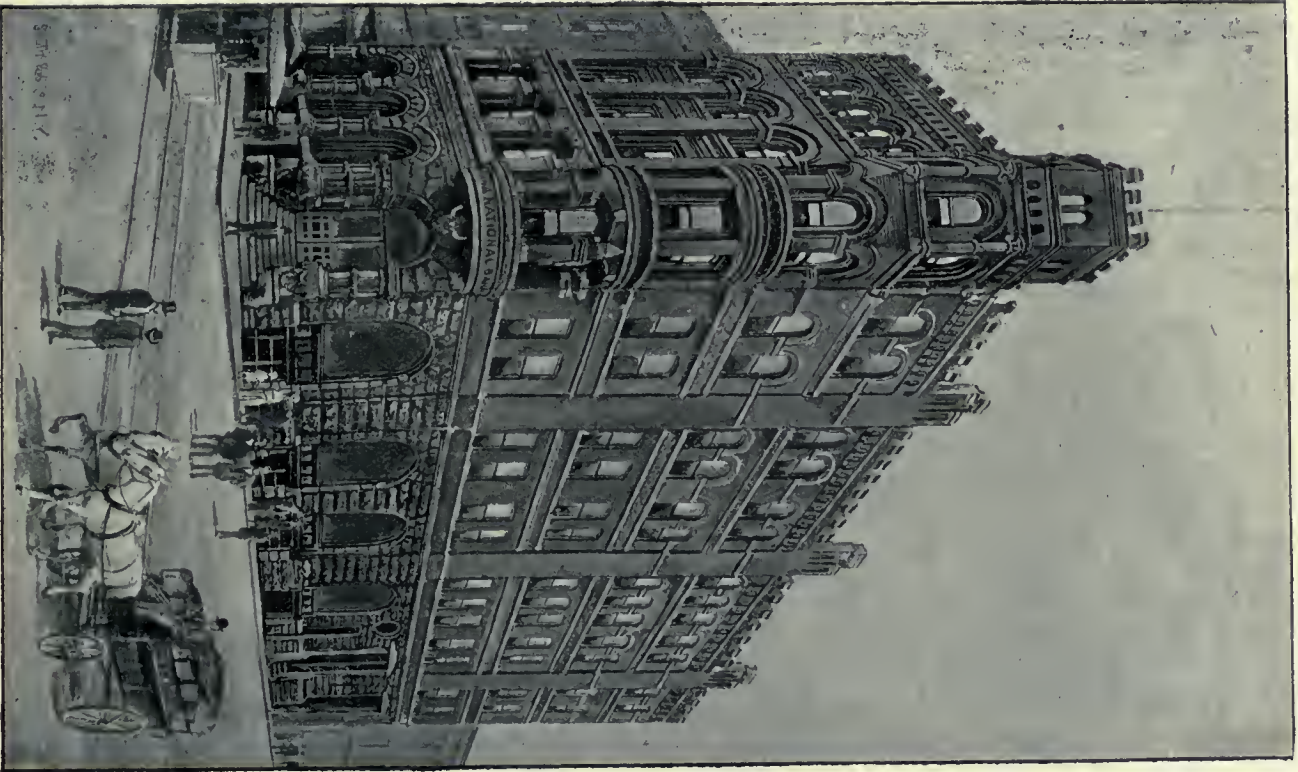
LIABILITIES.

Capital,	.	.	.	.	.	500,000 00
Surplus,	.	.	.	.	.	100,000 00
Undivided profits,	.	.	.	.	.	91,476 50
Circulation,	.	.	.	.	.	45,000 00
Deposits,	.	.	.	.	.	1,493,149 07

\$2,229,625 57

DIRECTORS.

C. A. BROADWATER, <i>President.</i>	LOUIS G. PHELPS, <i>Vice-President.</i>
	S. E. ATKINSON, <i>Asst. Cashier.</i>
D. A. CORY,	PETER LARSON,
A. L. SMITH,	R. C. WALLACE,
A. G. CLARKE,	HERMAN GANS,
	C. W. CANNON,
	H. F. GALEN.



MONTANA NATIONAL BANK.

Of the hundreds of beautiful and costly private residences in Helena, there is not space to speak within the limits of this article. Our illustrations give some idea of the character and architecture of the many beautiful homes that adorn our hillsides and make Helena the wonder and admiration of every visitor. While on this subject it may be as well to speak of the other attractions of Helena on the social side.

An Eastern man may imagine that one of the deprivations in Helena will be the lack of amusements. He will not find a half a dozen theatres in this city playing star attractions, but he will find better sources of amusement than in cities of similar size in the East. Mings Opera House is not exactly what we would like, though it is a comfortable theatre well adapted for entertainments. It is furnished with modern chairs and the seating capacity is 1,000. Within a year it will be one of the finest theatres in the West. The owner will spend \$75,000 on the house, and the work will be under the charge of a famous theatre builder. In addition there is a proposition now under way to build a magnificent grand opera house on lower Main street. The entertainments in Helena are many and are of the best class. The attractions that play St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, go over this circuit, playing Salt Lake, Butte, Helena, the coast towns and San Francisco. The growing popularity of this circuit is bringing to it all of the best operatic and theatrical companies in the country. All of the celebrities who visit San Francisco stop in Helena, going or coming.

There are other means of entertainment. The course of the Y. M. C. A. includes the best lyceum attractions. Several of the best quartettes, chalk talkers and elocutionists appear during the season. A well managed concert hall and a variety theatre are among the places of entertainment.

The great paradise of amusement during the summer months is at the Broadwater. This resort includes many attractions. First of all is the hot springs. These are reached by a twenty-minute ride on the electric car. A few years ago it was a wooded and barren spot set like an uncut jewel between wooded mountains. Nature did her part and Col. Broadwater did the rest. First of all were springs of bubbling hot water spurting from subterranean furnaces. These were covered and the water run down the valley two miles. Here a park was laid off and then the improvements began. A natatorium so large and so imposing in its Moorish architecture as to bring thousands of visitors here for the sole purpose of viewing it, was constructed at one end. The natural hot water was forced over a pretty cleft of rocks into the greatest swimming bath in all the world. In the winter this is transformed to an ice rink. Certainly no city in America has anything like this great pleasure palace. During the summer months it is filled in afternoon



IRON FRONT BUILDING.



Report rendered Comptroller of the Currency by

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Helena, Montana, Feb. 26, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	\$3,190,770 38
U. S. bonds and city and county securities,	609,898 75
Banking house and other real estate,	113,110 80
Expense and tax,	19,342 90
Cash and sight exchange,	478,802 15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250 —

\$4,414,174 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,	\$ 500,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits,	700,093 78
National bank notes outstanding,	45,000 —
Deposits—individual and banks,	3,169,081 20

\$4,414,174 98

Six per cent. interest paid for deposits made for one year, and five per cent. interest for six months deposits.

OFFICERS.

S. T. HAUSER, *President.* E. W. KNIGHT, *Cashier.*
 T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, *Asst. Cashier.* GEO. H. HILL, *Sec. Asst. Cashier.*



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

and evening with gayly costumed bathers reveling in its limpid luxuries. A walk out of the natatorium carries you through a beautiful park of bright flowers, playing fountains, stately trees, all on a background of sparkling green. Then comes the Hotel Broadwater, a hotel so luxurious in its appointments and in the perfection of its service as to cause a nine days' wonder to the stranger guest. It is not too much to say that it is one of the best hotels in America. During the summer months a military band gives concerts in the park and an orchestra furnishes delightful music for dancing within. This is the Broadwater, Helena's great place of summer amusement, a place so charming and delightful as to be almost beyond the reach of description.

The lover of good sport will linger around the grounds of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association. Down in the valley is the finest racing park west of the Twin City grounds in Minneapolis, while the mile track is ranked by turfmen as one of the very best in the land. Two meetings are held here in July and August of each year. The latter is part of the Montana circuit and lasts seven days. Nearly \$20,000 in purses attracts some of the best horses in the West.

Across the electric road from the Broadwater is the new park of the Helena Athletic Club. This organization was formed last year by the leading young men and athletes in the city. On its rolls are found the names of many of the leading citizens of Helena. The park was purchased last year and laid out for athletic purposes. A fine ball ground covers the center of the field surrounded by a fast running track. In the rear is a grand stand that will seat 1,000 people. Beneath are dressing rooms. The park is admirably situated and very well arranged.

On the line of the road and a little beyond the Athletic Park are the grounds of the Rod and Gun Club, a very popular organization, composed of the crack shots in the city. Weekly shoots are held during the season, and occasionally a State tournament is held on these grounds. About the only place a stranger will see a "gun" in active use in Helena is at the Gun Club Park.

The athletic Scotchman, if he is a good fellow, who comes to live in Helena, will soon find his name on the books of the Caledonian Club. The yearly games of the Caledonians are always interesting and are well attended.

The leading social organization for gentlemen is the Montana Club. It is the oldest club in the State. The membership of over 200 includes the leading men of Helena and Montana. The initiation fee is \$100, and the dues are \$10 a quarter. The rooms of the Club occupy an entire floor of the Gold Block and part of an adjoining floor in the



DENVER BLOCK, .

Report of the Condition of the
HELENA NATIONAL BANK,

Helena, Montana, at Close of Business, Feb. 26, 1891.

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts,		\$546,494 21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,		4,884 63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,		50,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents,		20,409 32
Due from other national banks,		13,691 72
Due from State banks and bankers,		9,969 06
Banking house, furniture and fixtures,		7,890 67
Current expenses and taxes paid,		3,270 87
Premiums on U. S. bonds,		11,500 00
Checks and other cash items,		3,529 01
Bills of other banks,		19,150 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,		16 98
Specie,		7,680 00
Legal tender notes,		7,140 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),		2,250 00
Total,		\$707,877 37
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in,		\$500,000 00
Surplus fund,		3,000 00
Undivided profits,		3,724 52
National bank notes outstanding,		45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	\$32,223 18	
Demand certificates of deposit,	45,580 79	
Due to other national banks,	14,839 04	
Due to State banks and bankers,	13,509 84	
Total,		156,522 85
Total,		\$707,877 37

State of Montana, County of Lewis and Clarke, SS.

I, Frank Baird, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1891.
 FRANK BAIRD, Cashier.
 SIDNEY H. MCINTYRE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: { JOHN T. MURPHY,
 A. B. CLEMENTS,
 SHIRLEY C. ASHBY, Directors.

Statement of the Condition of the
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,

Helena, Montana, at Close of Business, Feb. 26, 1891.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts,		\$271,258 93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,		8,156 05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc.,		272 70
Due from approved reserve agents,		20,382 77
Due from other national banks,		18,791 02
Due from State banks and bankers,		161 42
Banking house, furniture and fixtures,		8,870 70
Current expenses and taxes paid,		992 46
Premiums on U. S. bonds,		7,680 25
Checks and other cash items,		905,61
Bills of other banks,		18,175 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,		21 13
Specie,		12,781 00
Legal tender notes,		19,750 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),		2,250 00
Total,		\$440,473 04
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in,		\$200,000 00
Undivided profits,		9,212 54
National bank notes outstanding,		45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check,		77,370 83
Demand certificates of deposit,		752 75
Time certificates of deposit,		52,344 99
Cashier's checks outstanding,		15 00
Due to other national banks,		672 58
Due to State banks and bankers,		55,104 35
Total,		\$440,473 04

State of Montana, County of Lewis and Clarke, SS.

I, A. C. Johnson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1891.
 A. C. JOHNSON, Cashier.
 JOHN R. MILLER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: { A. J. SELIGMAN,
 JAS. SULLIVAN, Directors.



POWER BLOCK.

Power Building. These rooms are luxuriously furnished with everything to be found in the best clubs in the country. The costly art collection is one of the features of the Club. Billiard rooms, card rooms, a library and reading rooms and a cafe are to be seen. Plans are now well under way for the construction of a \$75,000 Club House.

One of the delightful organizations for amateur musicians is the Encore Club. The new resident will find that admission to the Encore is an open sesame to many hours of pleasure. The Club owns a large and handsome hall, well furnished for the amateur entertainments which are frequently given during the winter. The best amateur talent in Helena belongs to the club and an excellent orchestra is maintained. Light operas are sometimes given and the work of the club in other ways is always a delight to the members. The German societies are strong in membership and popularity. The Helena Turnverein owns a splendid new building on Helena Avenue. It is finely fitted up for entertainment purposes and includes a gymnasium with a competent instructor. It is the strongest organization of the kind in the Northwest. The Harmonia Singing Society is another creditable social organization of the Germans.

The military organizations form a popular side to Helena life. Gov. Toole, the commander-in-chief, and Adjutant-General Douglas; Mustering Officer Col. Holmes; Col. C. D. Curtis, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Zastrow, assistant inspector-general; Chief of Ordnance Col. J. R. Miller, and Quartermaster Veazie, of the general staff, N. G. of M., reside in Helena. Co. C, Meagher Guards, Troop A, unattached cavalry, and Battery A, unattached artillery, are stationed in this city, where a new and handsome State armory has recently been opened. Military balls are frequently given and last summer a successful kirmess was held. It was a great social event.

All of the prominent secret organizations have lodges in this city. The three lodges A. F. and A. M. occupy fine quarters in the new Masonic Temple at the corner of Broadway and Jackson Streets. The Commandery is one of the strongest west of St. Paul. Algeria Temple No. 1, Mystic Shrine, is very popular. Last summer the shriners gave a magnificent entertainment to visiting brethren from New York. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows includes Montana Lodge No. 1, Canton Schuyler Colfax, Patriarch Militant, Excelsior Lodge No. 5, and Rocky Mountain Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F. The Canton is the best drilled in the State. The Knights of Pythias and the Patriotic Sons of America have strong lodges in this city. The young men of the Catholic Church maintain a fine literary society.

The means of transit in Helena are unexcelled by those of any city of its size in the country. Two years ago there was one solitary street car track on Main street. To-day the city has nearly twenty-five miles of street car lines

completely equipped with electric power and with cars of the most modern and luxurious pattern. The investments of the three principal companies, whose lines run to the Broadwater Hotel, the Northern Pacific and Montana Central depots, during the past eighteen months have been fully four hundred thousand dollars, and new lines are yet to be extended the coming season far down into the valley, to meet the growth of the city in that direction and supply the demand of suburban residents.

A word as to the industries of Helena. It is essentially a commercial city. Chance located her where she is, but nature has truly meant her for the great distributing point of a vast and wealthy region. Within a radius of a hundred miles are the greatest copper, gold and silver mines on the continent, vast coal deposits and, to the eastward, the paradise of the wool grower and stock raiser. Three great transcontinental lines, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Union Pacific, have already centered here, and within a year the fourth line, the Burlington and Missouri River, will reach Helena from the eastward. The Northern Pacific Company has already, by means of feeders connecting at Helena with its main line, secured control of the business of some of the richest mining districts and made them tributary to Helena, and the other lines will adopt a similar policy. Her situation as a supply point for the surrounding country has built up a great wholesale and jobbing trade



PENN BLOCK.

Report of the Condition of the
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

At Helena, in the State of Montana, at the Close of business, December 19, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	\$242,264 52	Current expenses and taxes paid,	\$ 6,911 84
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	6,450 57	Premiums on U. S. bonds,	1,200 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,	20,000 00	Checks and other cash items,	1,005 85
Stocks, securities, claims, etc.,	3,576 93	Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,	103 03
Due from approved reserve agents,	18,888 57	Specie,	4,349 55
Due from other national banks,	5,918 85	Legal tender notes,	12,740 00
Due from State banks and bankers,	7,734 51	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per	
Furniture and fixtures,	5,096 47	cent. of circulation,)	900 00
Total,			\$337,140 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	\$ 75,000 00	Demand certificates of deposit,	\$ 67,680 27
Surplus fund,	10,000 00	Cashier's checks outstanding,	10,075 66
Undivided profits,	24,666 71	Due to other national banks,	5,962 19
National bank notes outstanding,	18,000 00	Notes and bills rediscounted,	28,711 57
Individual deposits subject to check,	97,044 26		
Total,			\$337,140 66

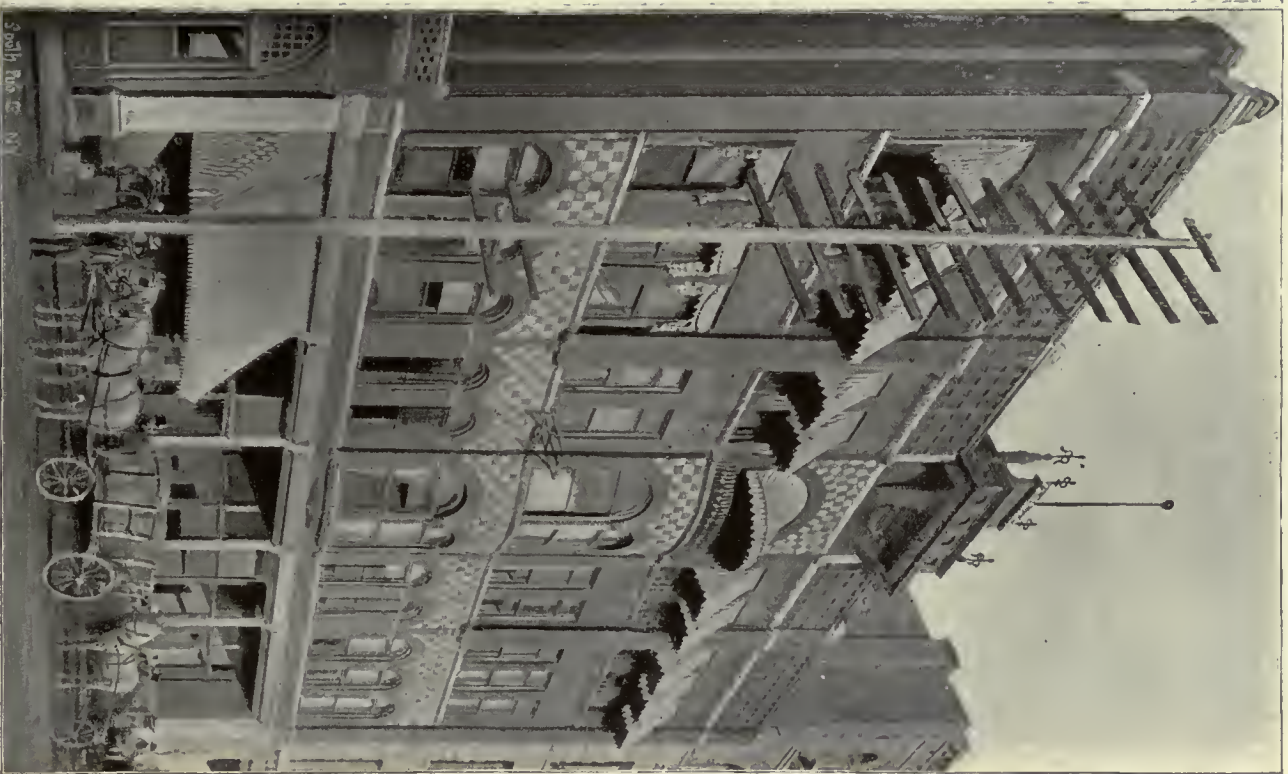
State of Montana, County of Lewis and Clarke, SS.

I, George B. Child, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of December, 1890.

GEORGE B. CHILD, Cashier.
 JOSEPH N. KENCK, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: { J. B. SANFORD,
 CHAS. K. COLE, Directors.
 C. G. EVANS,



GOLD BLOCK.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM BROADWAY.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH FROM SIXTH AVENUE.



WM. E. WALTON, President.

J. M. TUCKER, CASHIER.

MONTANA SAVINGS BANK,

Annex-Granite Building, No. 36 North Main St.,

HELENA, MONTANA.

Cash Capital, \$100,000 00.

TRUSTEES.

C. A. BROADWATER,

JOHN T. MURPHY,

JAS. L. LOMBARD,

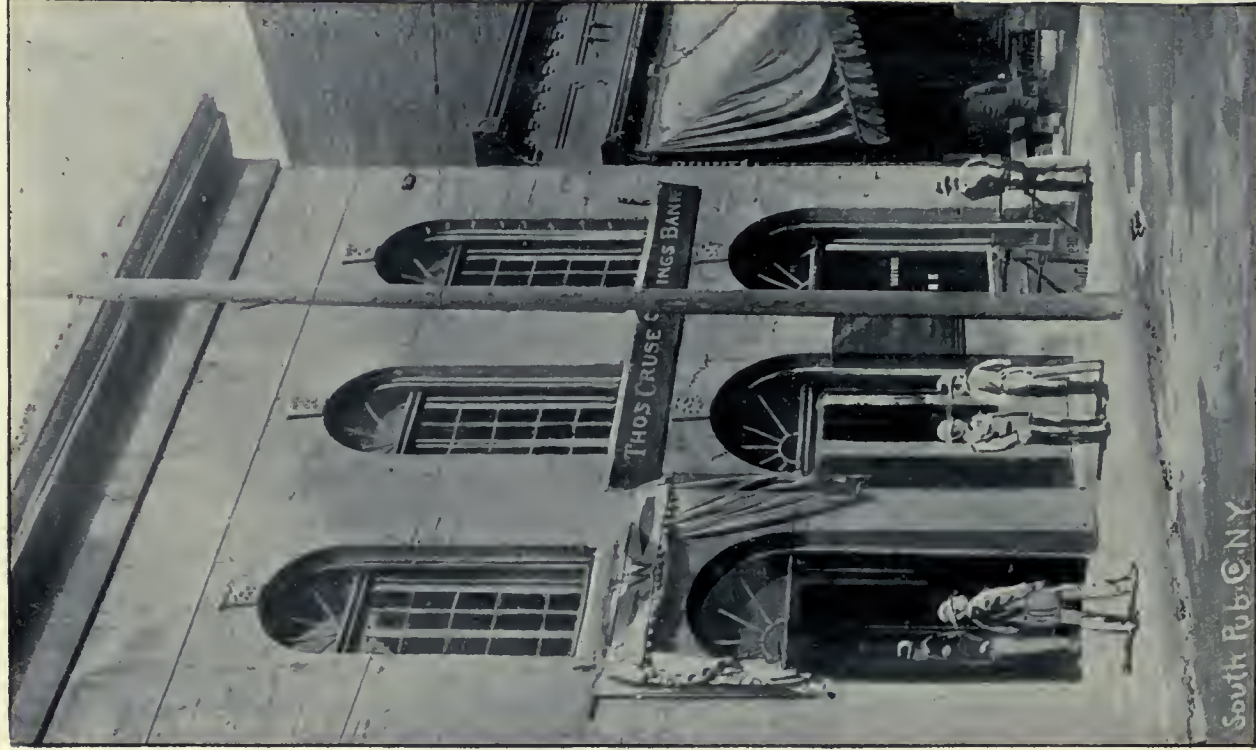
JAS. M. TUCKER,

WM. E. WALTON.

Interest at 5 per cent. on Deposits of one dollar or more.



GRANITE BLOCK



THOMAS CRUSE SAVINGS BANK

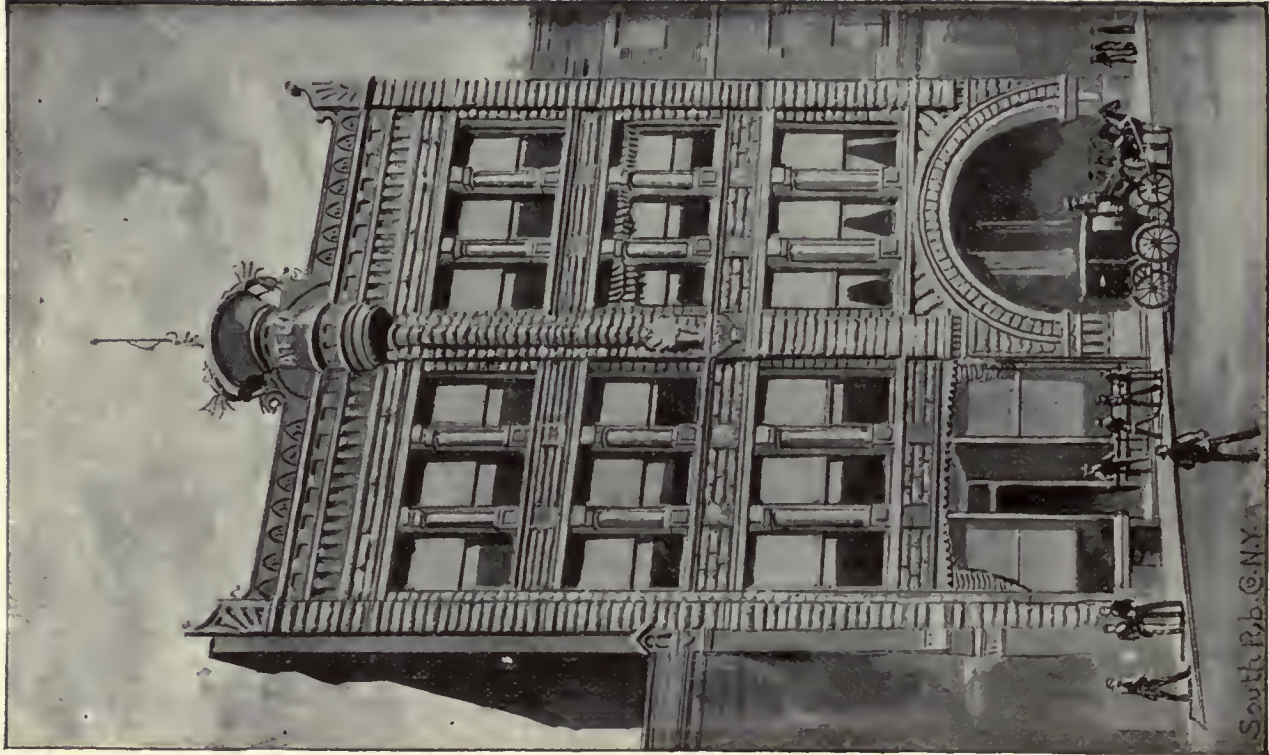
for her merchants in hardware, machinery, dry goods, groceries and mining and mill machinery. A foundry and iron works, carriage factory, three breweries, five cigar and tobacco factories, brick yards, marble works, lumber yards, furniture factories, bottling establishments and a great variety of small industries have sprung up here to meet the demands of a growing tributary population.

The surest index of a city's growth and condition is afforded by its banks, and an analysis of the sworn statement made by these institutions, tells a story that cannot be gainsaid or refuted. Let the figures speak for themselves. Here they are on the first day of March, 1891 :

BANKS.	CAPITAL.	SURPLUS.	UNDIVIDED PROFITS.	BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING.	DEPOSITS.
First National.....	\$ 500,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$600,093 78	\$ 45,000 00	\$3,169,081 20
Merchants National.....	350,000 00	61,000 00	52,352 69	50,040 00	1,664,783 23
Montana National	500,000 00	100,000 00	91,476 50	45,000 00	1,492,749 07
Second National.....	75,000 00	10,000 00	17,985 63	18,000 00	170,632 07
Helena National.....	500,000 00	3,000 00	3,724 52	45,000 00	156,152 85
American National.....	200,000 00	.....	9,212 54	45,000 00	186,260 50
*Cruse Savings Bank	100,000 00	30,801 60	.....	.....	337,153 53
† Montana Savings Bank.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$2,325,000 00	\$304,801 60	\$774,845 66	\$248,040 00	\$7,176,812 45

* From close of business December 31, 1890.
 † Opened for business May 1, 1891.
 Number of banks, eight.
 Total banking capital, surplus and undivided profits, \$3,404,657.26.
 Total deposits, \$7,176,812.45.
 Per cent. of available cash items to deposits, or seven per cent. in excess of legal requirements,
 22 per cent.

As to the financial condition of the municipality it may be here stated that the total assessed valuation of city property amounts to \$19,000,000, or a little more than two-fifths of the actual value, which is put at about \$46,000,000. The tax levied is seven mills on the dollar of assessed valuation, or less than three on the dollar of actual tax. The taxes



ATLAS BLOCK.



MERCHANTS HOTEL.

collected in 1890 were \$133,000, and the licenses paid \$20,000, making a total revenue of \$153,000. The disposition made of the taxes was as follows:

General revenue fund,	3 mills.
Fire department fund,	2 1-5 mills.
Street improvement,	$\frac{1}{2}$ mill.
Library fund,	3-10 mills.
Interest and sinking fund,	1 mill.
Total,	7 mills.

The bonded indebtedness of the city is about \$400,000. It should be explained that a large part of the city's expenditure in the last two years has been for a complete sewerage system, costing \$280,000, which gives perfect drainage to every part of the town and adds to public health and comfort. In fact it is as a health resort that Helena offers attractions to the delicate and invalid which have not been properly set before the public. Situated in a sheltered nook of the mountains, in latitude 46 degrees North and longitude 112 degrees West, at an elevation of 4,200 feet above tide water, Helena offers almost every favorable climatic condition. Dr. McDonald, of Helena, in a recent paper says:

"In no part of the world has the influence of climate upon disease been so conspicuously shown as in the Rocky Mountains. From Montana to Mexico the slopes of the Rocky Sierra present conditions of climate that are peculiar, and that differ widely from those of any other region, with the effect that consumption—that scourge of the race—is here practically non-existent. If we consider that this disease alone does nearly one-half the slaughter of men during the years of active life, we shall appreciate the importance of this immunity.

"What is true of vegetation in general is true also of those organic germs whose presence in air and water are the causes of disease. It has always been noticed that the conditions most favorable for, and in a degree essential to fermentation, are heat and moisture. The growth of diseased organisms is a fermentative process. In the dry air of this country animal and vegetable matter undergoes a slow decay, a drying rather than the fat rotting of a moist climate. In a torrid climate, whose air is saturated with moisture, vegetable growth is most active and so, also, is the process of decay.

"The year has 300 sunny days, and there are not many of the rainy days in which the sun does not shine at



SOUTH PASS, WYOM.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.



BROADWATER HOTEL.

intervals. The rainy weather comes mostly in April, May and June, and these are the trying months for such as have chronic lung troubles. Absence of moisture has a remarkable influence upon susceptibility to cold and heat. Neither high nor low temperatures are so trying as is the case in a moist climate, and except where blizzards blow, cold, however severe, is more endurable than in lower altitude. The prevailing dry and sunny weather allows invalids to spend a great part of the time out of doors, and for months men may sleep in the open air with safety and advantage to health. The rarefied air makes a demand upon lung activity proportionate to the altitude. The mountain Indian is deeper chested and breathes in greater volume than the plains Indian. The white man who comes here becomes larger in chest girth and develops an increase of lung capacity. This change is very observable in persons with lung disease, providing their health improve. Thus far we have referred alone to climatic influences upon diseases of the lungs. Sunstroke is never seen and malaria is of extreme rarity."

Another physician says: "The air being very dry you escape those bronchial disorders so prevalent in damp, wet countries, and it seems to me quite plain that you escape more effectually the ravages of such diseases as are always lurking about one's lungs, than do the inhabitants of any other section of our country.

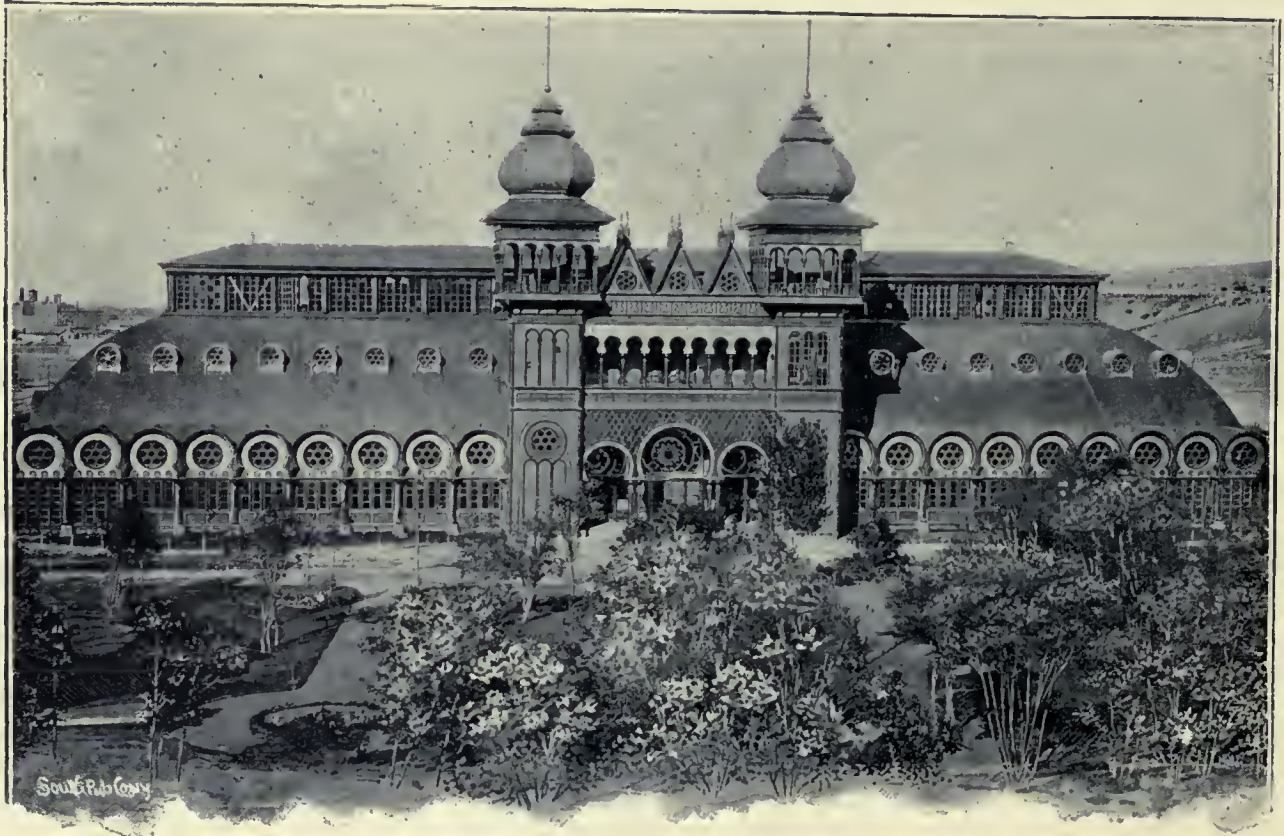
"Besides, you are so lavishly supplied by nature with nature's cure that we are almost tempted to court sickness that we may revel in the cures, which are pleasant as well as sure.

"You have immense mineral springs on all sides and of all kinds—hot sulphur springs and hot soda springs—all in their intensest powers, and can almost 'throw physic to the dogs.'"

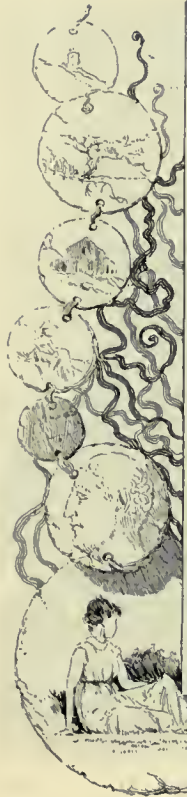
The number and variety of Mineral Springs in Montana, indeed, which are accessible from Helena make this point the health seeker's paradise.

The best known of these are the Hunter's Hot Springs; in the Upper Yellowstone Valley, reached from Springdale Station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. They have identical properties with the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, being almost a specific for diseases resulting from blood poison. The White Sulphur Springs, in Meagher County, reached from Townsend or Livingston Stations on the Northern Pacific; the Jefferson, Clancy and Boulder Warm Springs of Jefferson County, reached from Helena; and the Warm Springs in Deer Lodge County, reached from Garrison Station, on the Northern Pacific, have been known for many years for their remedial properties.

Such in brief and incomplete outline is the young metropolis of Montana to-day—a city of twenty thousand in-



BROADWATER NATATORIUM.



INTERIOR · BROADWATER · NATATORIUM

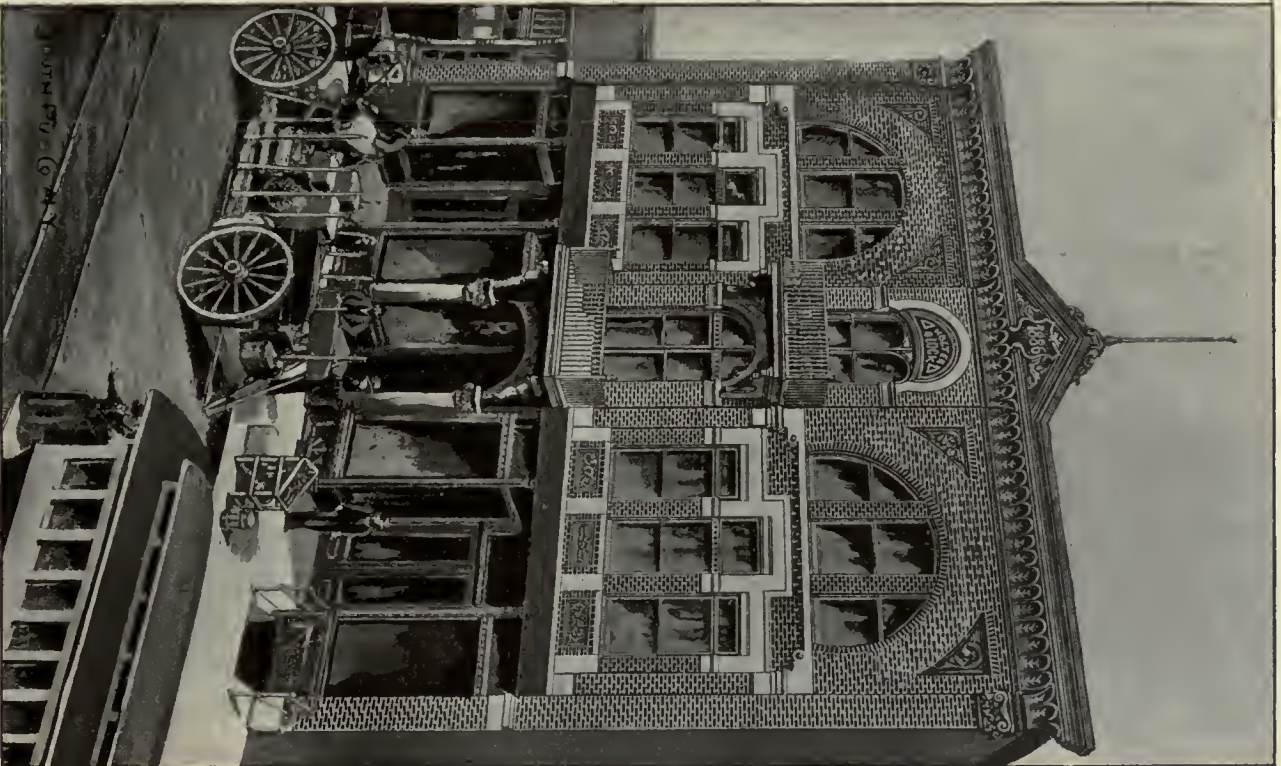
SWIMMING BATH 300 X 100 FEET.

habitants—with all the improvements and advantages of modern civilization; with streets well lighted with gas and electricity; with an abundant, pure and wholesome water supply from mountain streams, with complete transit systems, with schools and churches and clubs and hospitals and charitable and benevolent institutions—in a word with all the advantages of older civilizations and the most glorious promises of the new. A recent writer has said of it:

“The future of every city must depend largely upon its situation and surroundings, and when these are considered it is not difficult to predict with tolerable accuracy the degree of development it is likely to attain. Situated midway between the Pacific coast and the head of navigation upon the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, and already the centre of a system of railways radiating in every direction, and connecting it with every inhabitable part of the continent, would of itself be enough to justify the belief that Helena must become a very important industrial and trade centre. But this is not all. It is the capital of the third largest State in the Union; of a State that produced last year \$35,000,000 worth of gold and silver, \$11,000,000 of copper and very considerable quantities of iron and coal; that has an ample extent of exceedingly fertile agricultural country; whose forests cover a large proportion of its sur-



WOODS BLOCK.



HOLTER BLOCK.

face and comprise many varieties of excellent timber trees ; whose ranges and meadows yield pasture and hay for the support of vast herds of cattle and sheep, and which has besides quarries of numerous varieties of the most durable and highly valued building stones. Here are found the best of clays for brick, terra-cotta and pottery, and in the pocket gulches of the mountainous vicinity are vast quantities of precious stones. Surrounded by this inestimable aggregate of wealth it cannot be otherwise than that Helena will attract to herself vast multitudes of enterprising people. Here is work for all, no matter in what branch of industry they may desire employment, and here labor cannot fail to produce abundantly. Under such circumstances the progress of Helena must not only be rapid but continuous for many years to come, and it is no exaggeration to expect that within half a century she will take rank among the greatest and wealthiest cities of the Western world."





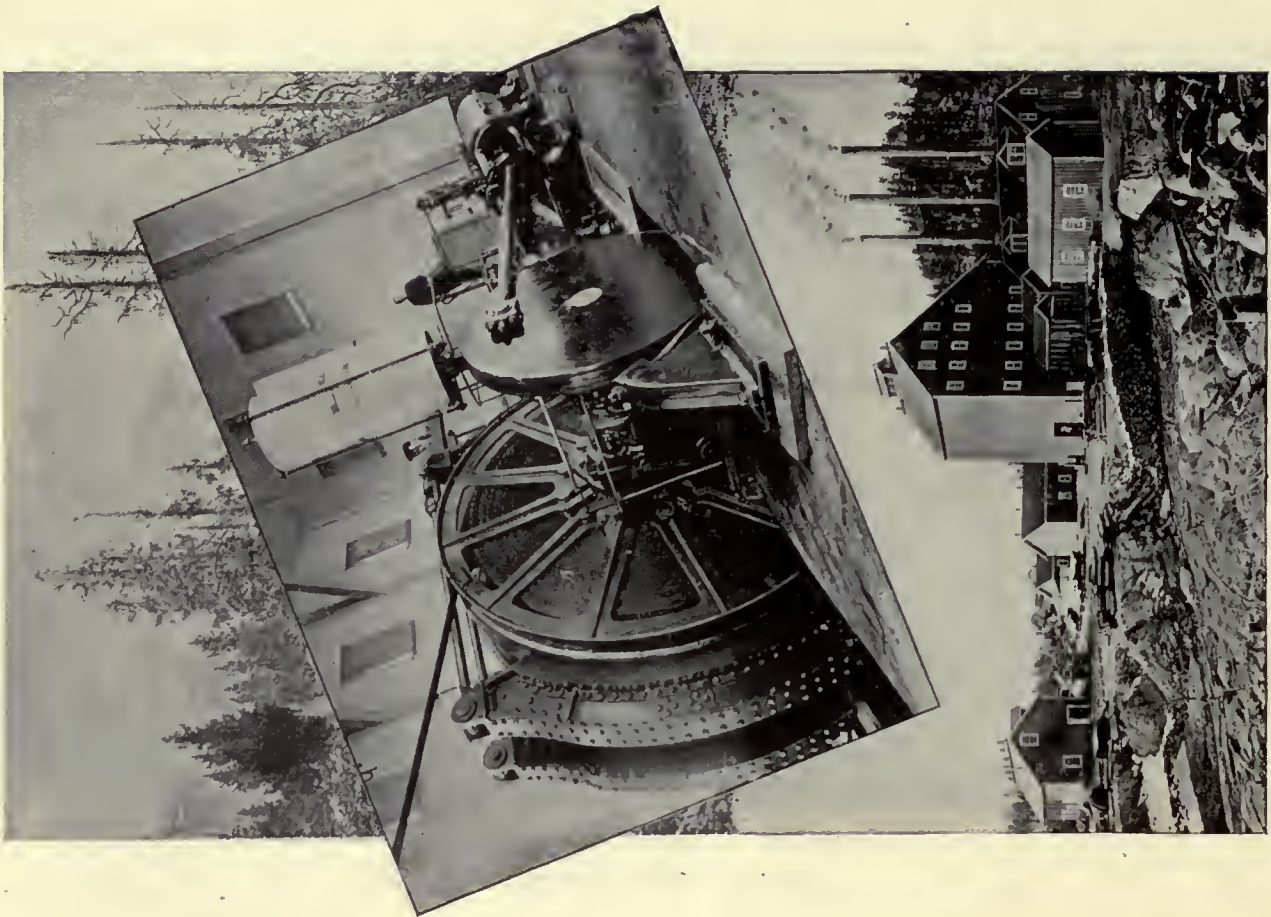
HELENA.

MT. HELENA.



MOTOR LINE. SCHOOL BUILDING. BROADWATER HOTEL & NATATORIUM. ELECTRIC LINE. KESSLERS.

KENWOOD—HELENA'S WEST END.



HOISTING ENGINE AND MILL, BI-METALLIC MINE, GRANITE.

Montana's Mineral Resources.

BY JOHN W. EDDY.

THE leading, most important, and thrifty industry in the State of Montana to-day is mining. In some of its many phases, it enters into every department of trade, it absorbs about nine-tenths of the labor, and represents a very large proportion of the aggregate wealth of the State; and yet, it has hardly begun to realize the great possibilities that lie within its near future, when it shall be directed by the requisite skill, fostered by ample capital, and its affairs honestly administered.

No other State, or region of equal extent, can show so many mining camps of acknowledged richness and permanency as Montana; and in this connection, it should be remembered that long before we had the means of developing to such an extent as to establish the character of our mines, other mineral regions had already received the benefits which their proximity to the channels of commerce had rendered easily procurable. It is not very long since Montana was regarded as an inaccessible region in the distant fastnesses of the great rocky barriers of the arid Northwest, and because of this it was difficult to bring our wonderful mineral wealth to the notice of capitalists. Again, more camps in Montana have built up their prosperity from their own resources, than in any other locality. Some of the most active and promising camps we have are of the character denominated "Poor Man's Camp," where well directed energy and skill are the chief requisites of success, because with good management, the abundance and quality of the ore products at and near the surface, are such as to render mining operations very simple and largely remunerative.

In the world-famous camp of Butte, many of the enterprises that have attained gigantic proportions were begun and maintained with the slender means of the sagacious and frugal laborer, until treasure was exposed sufficient to

tempt the cupidity of the rich, and enable them to secure the benefits so easily multiplied by capital. If some of the owners of the plethoric purses of the East could be induced to make incursions to our State, and make personal examination of the advantages here offered for judicious investment in this vast mineral domain, Montana would be enabled to show a large increase of her treasure; while a corresponding benefit would accrue to the promoters of systematic, intelligent, and persistent development of our acknowledged resources.

One item of importance in the inception of operations in mining, is the abundant timber growth upon our mineral ranges in the immediate vicinity of the mines; and the perennial water-flow from the countless streams that rise among the mountains. It is well known that in localities where the supply of timber is inadequate, the cost of mining is greatly increased, and where water is not obtainable in liberal supply, placer mining is impossible, and the dressing and reduction of ores is difficult and expensive. But with these important aids in such profusion as they are found in all our mineral ranges, the cost of manipulation is reduced to a minimum.

The question of fuel is already placed beyond the realm of doubt, both as to quantity and quality, as well as economy of production. With every new development, better grades of coal are found, while the area is already extended so far as to render the supply absolutely inexhaustible.

With the opening of new mining districts such ores as are valuable in the furnaces are coming to light, and very few ore shipments, comparatively, will be made out of the State when our own internal resources shall have assumed the important position their merits ought to command. While it is true that unusual progress is being made in the methods and facilities offered for the reduction of ores, it is no less true that valuable knowledge is being acquired concerning the character of the different rock formations, and the law of probabilities to be followed in their development. The contour of our mountain ranges is such as to give assurance of regularity in the geological formation, and therefore of permanency and continuity of the fissures. Our mountains are not broken and ragged, as though having been tossed up by some great upheaval, but they are rounded and symmetrical, and in repose, as if they had been gently lifted into place above the general level.

What has been so often said, that "no man can see into the rocks farther than he has made a hole" is in its technical sense true, and yet in a wider and truer sense a man may become so well versed in the character and "make-up" of a region as to be able to lay good foundations upon which to base an expectancy from data which appear intelligible

o that man only, who, by careful study and practical training, has become expert in translating the lithologic history. There are wisecracks who know so much as to be able to determine the results of exploitation without having previously studied even the prominent characteristics of a locality, and who rely on the maxims of some empiric whose narrow experience has taught him the wonderful secret that "no mine is worth anything that does not pay from the grass-roots," and these often do infinite harm by their ignorant and obtrusive counsels.

The magnitude of this industry, and its far-reaching effects upon the national economy, are such as demand for its promotion the soundest scientific training, and the highest practical skill in every department. In some of the districts of this State, where in earlier days prospectors believed that the lodes, although wide, well formed and strong, were barren and worthless, it has been found by actual demonstration that a zone of rich pay exists deeper than their limited means allowed them to penetrate; and that when they left off development, they were at the very threshold of a grand hoard of riches which far exceeded their wildest dreams. It is not many years since Butte was considered by the mining public to be good only down to the point then reached, or the "water line." But as soon as the nerve and requisite money had demonstrated the fact that pay ore existed below that mystic level, then Butte began her transcendently brilliant history, until now she stands without a peer among the mining camps of the world.

As soon as it was known to be a fact that the deep formation was undisturbed, and that pay ore generally continued under certain well defined circumstances, then it was no longer a mere chance to attempt development of a promising prospect, but a good, sound business venture, whenever the conditions were such



DRY CRUSHING CHLORIDIZING MILL OF BI-METALLIC MINING CO., PHILIPSBURG.



COOLING FLOOR OF BI-METALLIC MINING CO.'S CHLORIDIZING MILL, PHILIPSBURG.

as to justify the outlay. A better knowledge of the characteristics that should govern in the selection of properties for development, and some understanding of the rudiments of mining, would divest this all important industry of much of its uncertain and hazardous character, and place it more nearly upon the solid basis of business calculation.

The creators of wealth are the manufacturers of the blood of the nation; and while the quack may be able to count the sturdy beatings of the pulse whose vigor is our just pride, it would be inexcusable folly to seek from him the prescription that would effect an increase in the current and volume of the life tide! Wisdom that is born of experience is valuable; and the proud position Montana now occupies in the fore front of the nation, is due first to her wonderful resources, and then to the wisdom that has guided their transmutation into "coin of the realm."

For the actual amount of capital invested in mining, Montana can boast of larger returns than any other state or territory in the Union; and fewer failures are chargeable to this industry here than in any other mining region of equal extent. Beyond question there is a larger number of productive mining camps, covering a more extensive region, and wider range of operations, now in this State than exists in any other, and yet we have hardly done work enough upon these highlands of promise to be able to realize the vastness or value of the ventures already inaugurated.

The great desideratum of our mining industry is development; and thus far, wherever it has been secured under circumstances justifying the hope of even a moderate success, the outcome has been most uniformly satisfactory.

The first mining was done in this State in 1862, on Gold Creek, about five miles below the little village of Pio-



HELENA AND LIVINGSTON SMELTERS.

neer, in Deer Lodge County, when James and Granville Stuart opened and operated the first placer mine in Montana. In the same year the placers of Grasshopper Creek at Bannock were opened, and the year following Alder Gulch was discovered. In August, 1864, Last Chance was found, and in October of the same year the name of Helena was given to the embryo city, which has grown into a position of commanding importance, and is destined to take rank among the great cities of the New Northwest. For many years the principal product of Montana was gold from her incomparably rich placers. In 1875 quartz mills began to be erected, and as the placers furnished less, the lodes produced more, and from that date scientific mining began; although under great disadvantages, because of the utter lack of adequate transportation facilities, as well as the requisite metallurgical skill to successfully manipulate the ores. However, the tide of production began to rise from that date, and has greatly increased of late years. While the percentage of gold is far less than previous to 1875, the percentage of silver is vastly greater. The yield of the precious metals from 1862 to date, according to the best obtainable data, is as follows:

1862 . . . \$ 600,000	1872 . . . \$ 7,000,000	1882 . . . \$ 6,920,000
1863 . . . 8,000,000	1873 . . . 5,200,000	1883 . . . 7,800,000
1864 . . . 16,000,000	1874 . . . 4,000,000	1884 . . . 9,170,000
1865 . . . 18,000,000	1875 . . . 4,100,000	1885 . . . 14,922,000
1866 . . . 17,500,000	1876 . . . 4,500,000	1886 . . . 18,271,000
1867 . . . 16,300,000	1877 . . . 3,750,000	1887 . . . 23,000,000
1868 . . . 15,000,000	1878 . . . 5,867,000	1888 . . . 24,616,558
1869 . . . 11,200,000	1879 . . . 5,900,000	1889 . . . 23,832,881
1870 . . . 9,000,000	1880 . . . 6,000,000	1890 . . . 34,814,955
1871 . . . 8,000,000	1881 . . . 6,050,000	

The gold product from some of the most famous placer mines operated, is estimated as follows:

Pioneer, Independent, and Pike's Peak districts on Gold Creek and vicinity . . .	\$13,000,000
Alder Gulch and tributaries	60,000,000
Confederate Gulch	74,000,000
Last Chance Gulch and tributaries	15,000,000
Grasshopper Creek and tributaries	5,000,000

Besides large contributions from Ophir, Bear, Elk, and numerous other gulches and the many bars along the Missouri river.

While Montana cannot claim the veneration due to enterprises that date as far back into the cloudy past as many of her western neighbors, yet her record of production of the noble metals has already placed her in the van, and given her the palm among them all, as capable of the grandest possibilities on account of her exceptionally rich resources. The output of the metals for the year 1890, as compiled by John J. Valentine, general manager for Wells, Fargo Express Co., is generally conceded to be as reliable as any information to be obtained. According to Mr. Valentine, who occupies a position of great advantage in the collection of reliable mineral statistics, Montana not only stands at the head as a producer of the high grade metals, but has increased her lead during the year 1890 very considerably. The figures are as follows, Montana leading by \$7,539,508 over all competitors :

Montana	\$34,814,955	Dakota	\$ 3,045,560
Colorado	27,275,447	Oregon	1,036,000
Idaho	13,824,500	Alaska	762,811
Utah	12,259,175	Washington	279,000
California	11,761,114	Texas	249,423
Nevada	9,240,536	British Columbia	361,555
Arizona	7,597,349		
New Mexico	4,658,985	Total,	\$127,166,410

Montana's copper product is larger than that of any other state or territory in the Union. A few years ago Michigan was looked upon as possessing the copper mines par excellence of the world ; but now the Anaconda produces two thirds as much copper as all Michigan, and will increase her output yearly. The following table shows the comparative product of the three leading sections, in pounds, for the years named.



DRUMLUMMON MINE, MARYSVILLE.

YEAR.	MONTANA.	LAKE SUPERIOR.	ARIZONA.
1882	9,058,284	57,155,991	17,984,415
1883	24,664,346	59,702,404	23,874,963
1884	43,093,054	69,353,202	26,734,345
1885	67,798,864	72,147,889	22,706,336
1886	557,611,485	79,918,460	16,000,000
1887	78,699,677	76,028,697	17,790,000
1888	98,500,000	86,587,424	33,200,000
1889	104,539,353	87,504,103	32,933,000
1890	122,950,000	99,570,000	35,720,000

While Montana stands pre-eminent as a producer of the noble metals, her record as a dividend payer is becoming equally noteworthy. The following are some of the best known companies in the State that have disbursed dividends during the year 1890 :

NAME OF COMPANY.	PAID IN 1880	TOTAL TO JAN. 1, '91.
Alice (Butte)	\$ 95,000	\$ 900,000
Bannister	24,000	24,000
Bi-Metallic	290,000	290,000
Bald Butte	30,000	30,000
Boston & Montana	625,000	1,675,000
Cumberland	125,000	125,000
Elkhorn, limited	225,000	225,000
Granite Mountain	2,400,000	10,000,000
Hecla Consolidated	122,500	1,560,000
Helena & Frisco	133,750	133,750
Iron Mountain	50,000	75,000
Jay Gould	22,000	459,000
Montana, limited	178,000	2,559,428
Parrott	252,000	768,000
Total	\$4,572,250	\$18,824,178



FLATHEAD LAKE.

The following table shows the comparative standing of the precious metal producing states and territories, as regards the dividends paid during the past year :

Montana	\$4,572,250	Arizona	240,000
Michigan	3,665,000	Dakota	213,200
Utah	2,850,000	New Mexico	200,000
Colorado	1,119,000	Idaho	160,000
California	440,528	Mexico	140,000
Nevada	417,500	Canada	37,500

It will be readily seen that Montana leads the list by considerable, and were we able to add the profits made by such great establishments as the Anaconda Company, over \$3,500,000, and the Colorado and Montana Smelting Works, and the hosts of mines that are shipping ores at large profits to the individual owners, like the East Pacific, which has made as high as \$15,000 net profits per month, and the Agua Frio, with its pay chute of 2000 feet in length, and not a break in it; the Kennedy mines, only eight miles from Helena, already up to \$15,000 per month of output of high grade ore, and others that might be named by the score, the dividends would be swelled to an amount that would astonish one not familiar with the facts concerning our great industry.

Undoubtedly the Granite Mountain mine takes rank as the greatest silver producer now operated on this continent. During the year 1890 its three mills crushed 60,212 tons of ore, which yielded 3,930, 329 ounces of silver, and 8,538 ounces of gold, or \$171,660. During the year the aggregate of levels, shafts, and cross-cuts driven was 6,455 feet, which added to the distances already accomplished makes a grand total of 25,182 lineal feet of openings in the mine without reference to stopes or stations. Aside from the payment of the enormous dividends, this company expended in 1890 over \$1,300,000 in the necessary development of their property, and for current expenses in operating their extensive works.

The Bi-metallic, owned and operated largely by the same persons who have promoted the Granite Mountain, have reached the position which enables them to pay \$70,000 per month in dividends; and they are now preparing to enlarge their works by the addition of another mill. Doubtless other properties now being developed there will add to the renown of Granite and Philipsburg in the near future.



GILLESPIE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Scott, 1906

The largest reduction works on the western continent are located at Anaconda, in Deer Lodge County. The aggregate capacity of the upper and lower works, owned by the same persons, is about 3000 tons per day, and the mines owned by the company in Butte are capable of producing ore enough to keep this enormous plant running up to full capacity.

There are more good paying properties in Butte than in any camp of equal extent yet discovered, and her record has proved this to the world.

With every step of substantial progress made in the development of the many districts that are tributary to Helena, it becomes more certain that within a radius of thirty miles of this place, there are mines of such solid merit as will in the near future command wide attention, that have as yet been scarcely named to the public, while there are scores of properties whose names are almost as familiar as that of our fair city.

About twenty miles northwesterly from Helena is the Drum Lummon mine, the largest and most important of any of the mining ventures of the county. This mine was located nearly twenty years ago by Thomas Cruse, who sold it to an English syndicate in 1883. Subsequently the mine was sold to an English company who organized under the name of the Montana Company, limited, with a capital of 600,000 shares, par value \$5 each. Active work was begun by the new company in the latter part of the year 1883, and a very large expenditure was made in the erection of a plant and in development of the mine ; and at the close of the following year it was found that the company had been operating at a loss, and was in debt nearly \$140,000. In December 1884, the administration of the Montana Company's affairs was changed in London, and the property at Marysville was placed in the charge of the present management, since which time its history has been one of great satisfaction to the company and credit to our State. The mine has produced 414,628 tons of ore, which has yielded the gross sum of \$8,472,976, and has returned a profit of \$3,238,334, out of which twenty-one dividends have been paid to stockholders, amounting to \$2,559,428, and the sum of \$678,906 has been expended in permanent improvements upon the company's property, and in the purchase of numerous mining claims adjoining the old Drum Lummon. At the time Mr. Cruse sold the property, he had made an aggregate development of 1,031 lineal feet in drifts, shafts, cross-cuts and tunnels ; now the total underground development represents 45,000 feet, or about eight and one-half miles of drifts, shafts, cross-cuts and tunnels. In addition to the 414,628 tons of ore extracted, there is estimated to be still in sight not less than 200,000 tons of ore already available for ex-



NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT.

traction. This company has 120 stamps in operation, with a crushing capacity of about 85,000 tons per annum. About 300 men are kept in the direct employment of the company, but the camp of Marysville, containing about 1,500 people has been practically dependent upon the operations of the Montana Company. The mines of this company are operated through a tunnel 1200 feet long, which cuts the vein 400 feet vertically from the surface. From the level of this tunnel two shafts have been sunk which have now attained a depth of 1,400 feet from the surface, and sinking is still continued at the rate of about 300 feet per annum. To observant persons, it is apparent that it is about as necessary to have good management as to have a good mine.

A most interesting chapter in the history of mining is furnished by the Golden Leaf, limited, at Empire, in this county. Formerly the property was a conspicuous failure, although dividends were declared at the expense of the bank account, which added nothing to the credit of the management of the company. Lately the mill has been repaired and set in motion, and the work of developing the mine prosecuted under a management of such intelligence and economy as to result in the reduction of the cost of mining and milling, including all charges, to not over \$1.75 per ton of ore. During November the ore only averaged \$2.80 per ton, and there was found in the tailings \$1.10 a ton, leaving the net product \$1.70 a ton. The expenses were \$8,900. In December the ore was of better grade, averaging \$3.70 per ton, \$1.20 of which was lost in the tailings, leaving a net profit of \$2.50 per ton. The expenses for December were \$7,100. For January, owing to shortage of water, now remedied, only 3,500 tons were crushed, producing \$11,100 or \$3.20 per ton at a cost of \$7,500 or \$2.15 per ton; exclusive of cost of development worth \$2,500.

The manager reports that the developments in the Empire mine show very favorable results as depth is attained, with every indication of a large body of rich ore below any of their present workings. The sixty stamps are now plentifully supplied with water, from a system of water works recently constructed, and in the near future this company expects to refit the mill entirely with steel, and thus greatly increase its crushing capacity. There is hardly a mine in Montana that will not average more than the Empire; and with the same energy and thrift in the management, splendid results will surely be achieved.

Four miles westerly from Marysville is a group of five mines that give promise of becoming famous. These are owned by the Bald Butte Mining Company. The Albiou has been developed by a shaft to a depth of 200 feet, and levels run aggregating about 700 lineal feet. The Genesee has a shaft 150 feet deep and levels 120 feet long, and the



MONTANA CENTRAL RAILROAD,



HIGH SCHOOL.



CENTRAL SCHOOL



OLD LAND MARKS, MAIN STREET.

veins exposed are not less than five feet in width. The Sterling, Black Douglas and Kenawa are also being developed. The ten stamp mill of this company is crushing ten tons of ore per day, and saving very closely, as the ore is friable and very free. These mines are owned by a close corporation, who have abundant reason to be satisfied with the results of its operations. They have paid since last November, twenty per cent. in dividends on their capital stock of \$250,000, and have enough left in the treasury in the middle of February to pay an eight per cent. dividend if necessary. Careful estimates of their reserves place the value of the ore in sight and available for milling at \$750,000.

Of the mines tributary to Rimini, the Crescent is now showing an improved condition of property, and character of product. A tunnel has penetrated this claim about 400 feet, and a depth of nearly 200 feet has been reached. At present about one car load of ore per week is taken for shipment from stopes at the end of the tunnel, and the car load nets from \$300 to \$500. The company's estimate of ore now on the dump is 6000 tons, carrying about \$25 per ton; and a fifty-ton concentrator is to be erected in the spring, when the whole width of thirty-three feet of vein will be worked, and only concentrates shipped. A test recently made at the Gates Works, of ore carrying a value of \$21.93 per ton, resulted in the concentration of about three tons into one, carrying a value of \$56.21.

The Park district, near Placer, on the Northern Pacific Railway, about twenty miles southeast of Helena, is making a remarkably fine record. The East Pacific shipments for the year 1890 aggregated over \$500,000. The Agua Frio, which for the first half of the year did nothing but development work, has shipped \$75,000. The Gold Dust has constantly increased its shipments. The Park Mine has paid for its own development by shipments from its tunnel, and is now reported to be "in bonanza." The Little Bonanza is becoming a big bonanza. The Switzerland, Silver Wave, Hawkeye, Hard Cash and hosts of others are bringing that district, hitherto almost unknown, into prominence.

Twenty-five miles south of Helena is Wickes, which is a great producer of ore. The Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Co. own the Alta and its allied group of mines, and during the year have kept 125 men employed about the mines and 35 at their concentrator at Corbin, besides wood contractors and haulers to the extent of probably 40 more. The company has a narrow gauge, 30-inch railway, from the concentrator into the mine, three miles long; over this 225 tons of ore is daily carried into the works. During 1890, 55,000 tons of ore was taken from the Alta mountain, and \$275,000 added to the world's wealth as the quota of this group of mines. The Minah, in the near vicinity, has made a magnificent record, and the Pen Yan and Bluebird are also very valuable properties. The



THOMPSON BLOCK.



HAWTHORNE SCHOOL

great Elkhorn, Red Mountain, Cataract and Basin are quietly adding to the precious metal output; while the wide range of rich country adjacent to Wickes, including the Boulder Range, the great silver lead camps of Castle and the Belt Range, and the rich fissures of Cook City, Neihart, Barker, Maiden, and the hundred camps that make Montana's resources the Nation's pride, are steadily forging the hinges upon which the doors to their vast treasure houses will soon swing open to the gaze of the waiting and wondering world.

The following statistics from official data are taken from the Governor's message to the legislature of the State, which adjourned March 5, 1891:

Mineral output in 1889	\$24,012,000
“ “ “ 1890	47,748,000
Number quartz mills and reduction furnaces operated in 1889	188
“ “ “ 1890	207
Number bushels of coal mined in 1889	907,500
“ “ “ “ 1890	17,612,000

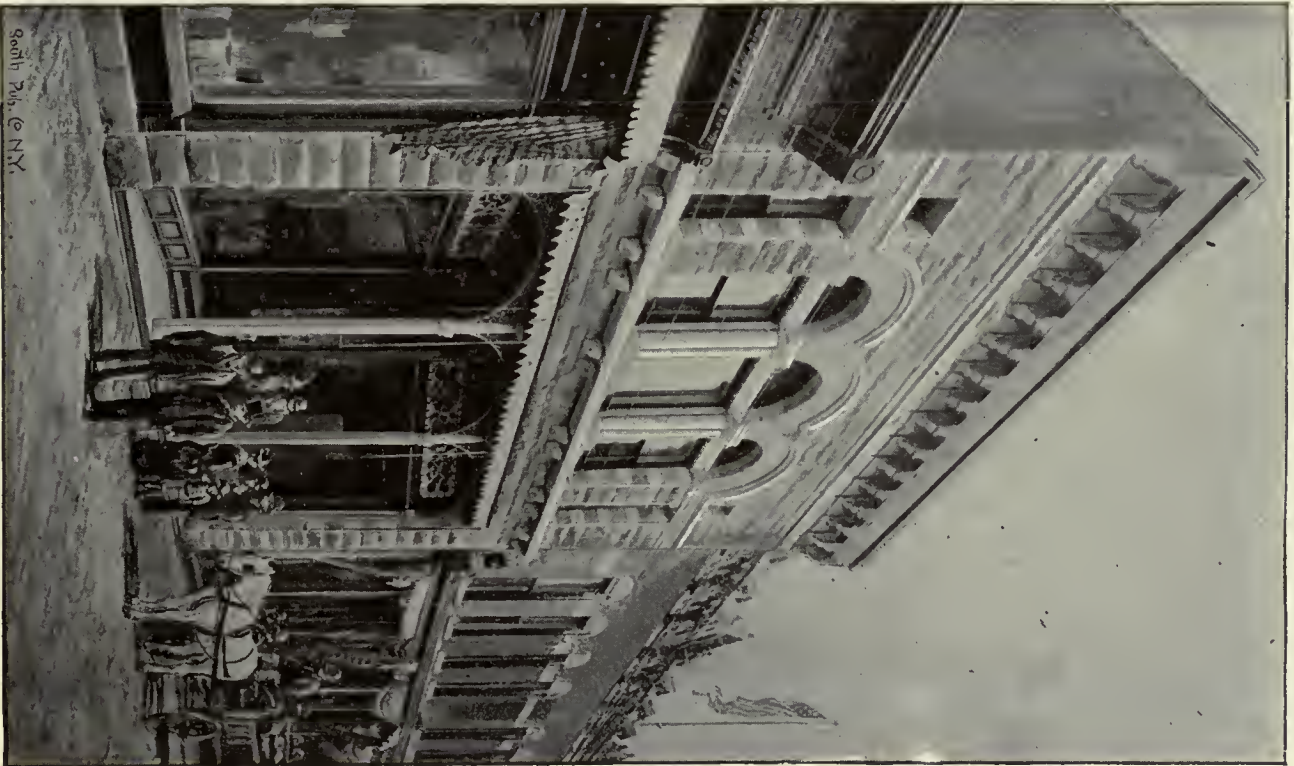
The Inspector of Mines reports the number of claims recorded in the State during the past year to be 8,745.

Eastward from Helena about thirteen miles, are the famous sapphire and ruby placers. Some of the gems found along the Missouri river are pronounced by eminent experts to be fully equal to the Oriental sapphires, and Montana will undoubtedly become noted for her gems, as well as her pre-eminent position as a producer of the noble metals.





THE PROSPECTOR

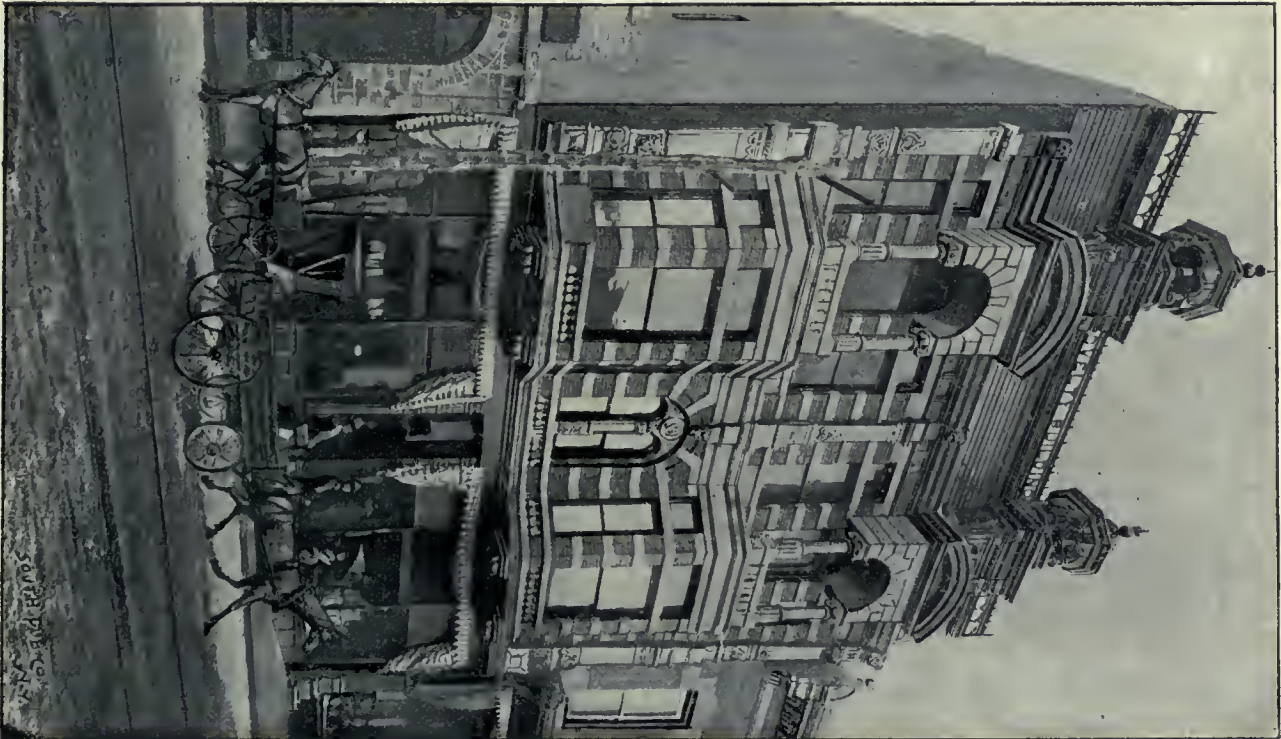


Sands Bros. Bldg. N.Y.

SANDS BROS. BUILDING.



ST. PETERS EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



NOVELTY CLOCK.



SAVING
CO. N.Y.

HEAD GATE AND SCENE ON DEARBORN CANAL

Irrigation in Montana.

Exhaustive Review of the work now done and to be done soon.—Dependence of Agriculture on Irrigation.—
Canals already built and others in Process of Construction.

BY CHARLES A. GREGORY, BOZEMAN, MONTANA, MAY, 1891.

Territorially Montana is the third largest State in the United States. It embraces 93,349,200 acres. It is wholly within the arid region. Agriculture cannot be carried on in this State without irrigation, to the extent to supply the population. There are meager exceptions when under favorable conditions irrigation may be dispensed with. The most extensive agricultural valleys are those of the Yellowstone, the Missouri and the Milk River. Important valleys, though less extensive, are the Bitter Root, the Gallatin, the Madison, the Jefferson, the Dearborn, the Sun River, the Flathead country, in Missoula County; the Deer Lodge River valley, in Deer Lodge County; the Beaverhead, in Madison County and Beaverhead County, and the Judith River country, in Fergus County. In all these valleys there is more or less irrigation.

The United States, west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude, presents the most extensive connected field for irrigation on the earth, and within this field Montana is the best watered section of intra-mountain country; has conditions which warrant, physically and economically, the profitable expenditure of capital in irrigation. Agriculture is the foundation of material prosperity. The development of our mines, the success of stock growing, the sustaining of our towns and cities, rest on irrigation. Not much is yet done in this particular, if we consider the opportunities



STEAMBOAT BLOCK.



WESLEYAN · UNIVERSITY

and needs. It is useless to attempt an accurate statement of the condition of irrigation in Montana. The State has recently provided a bureau of agriculture, but has not any collected and preserved statistics on irrigation; nor is there any requirement upon any bureau or officer to investigate and report on this subject of prime importance. Floating newspaper mentions and some personal, but not extensive knowledge of the subject, are the basis of the following statements :

We should mention the Gallatin Canal, on the east side of the West Gallatin River, in Gallatin County, about twenty miles long, fourteen feet wide on bottom and twenty-four feet wide on top and three feet deep, grade two and one-half feet to the mile, constructed two years ago. The West Gallatin Irrigation Company's canal, locally known as the Gregory High Line Canal, issuing from the west side of the West Gallatin River, in the same county, is now constructing. The head gate is made of heavy timbers bolted together, with five gates, the lower part of which is four feet below the water of the river. The head gate is located in the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township three south, range four east. The capacity for passing water through head gate is fifty thousand miners' inches—the first section of the canal is twenty-four feet wide on bottom, thirty-four feet wide on top, five feet depth of water, with fall six feet per mile, and will carry 40,000 miners' inches. One quarter of a mile below head gate there is a waste gate, 6x12 feet, so constructed that the amount of water entering the second section of canal is entirely under control of the person operating the canal. The canal runs northerly some twelve miles, then turns westerly and covers high bench lands. The fall of the river for some miles below the head gates is fifty feet to the mile. In the main part of its length the canal is fourteen feet wide on bottom,



HELENA CEMETERY.



SCENE LOOKING UP BROADWAY.

about twenty-four feet wide on top, carrying four feet of water in depth, on a grade of thirty-eight inches to the mile—carefully and permanently constructed—to be at least thirty miles in length, and prospectively much longer, having under it upwards of 70,000 acres of irrigable lands, of as fine cereal producing quality as are found in the State.

The Excelsior Canal, on the east side of the same river, in the same county, is a large ditch now constructing, adapted to water some of the same lands that lie under the East Gallatin Canal.



TURN HALLE.

On the west side of the West Gallatin River there is the large ditch of the Manhattan Malting Company's ranch, nineteen miles in length, twelve feet wide on the bottom.

There is also another ditch, now twelve feet wide on the bottom and now being enlarged to sixteen feet wide on the bottom, to carry as the flow in the ditch ten thousand miners' inches, called the Flowers ditch. Here, also, is the Neeble ditch, Lewis ditch and Anceny ditch.

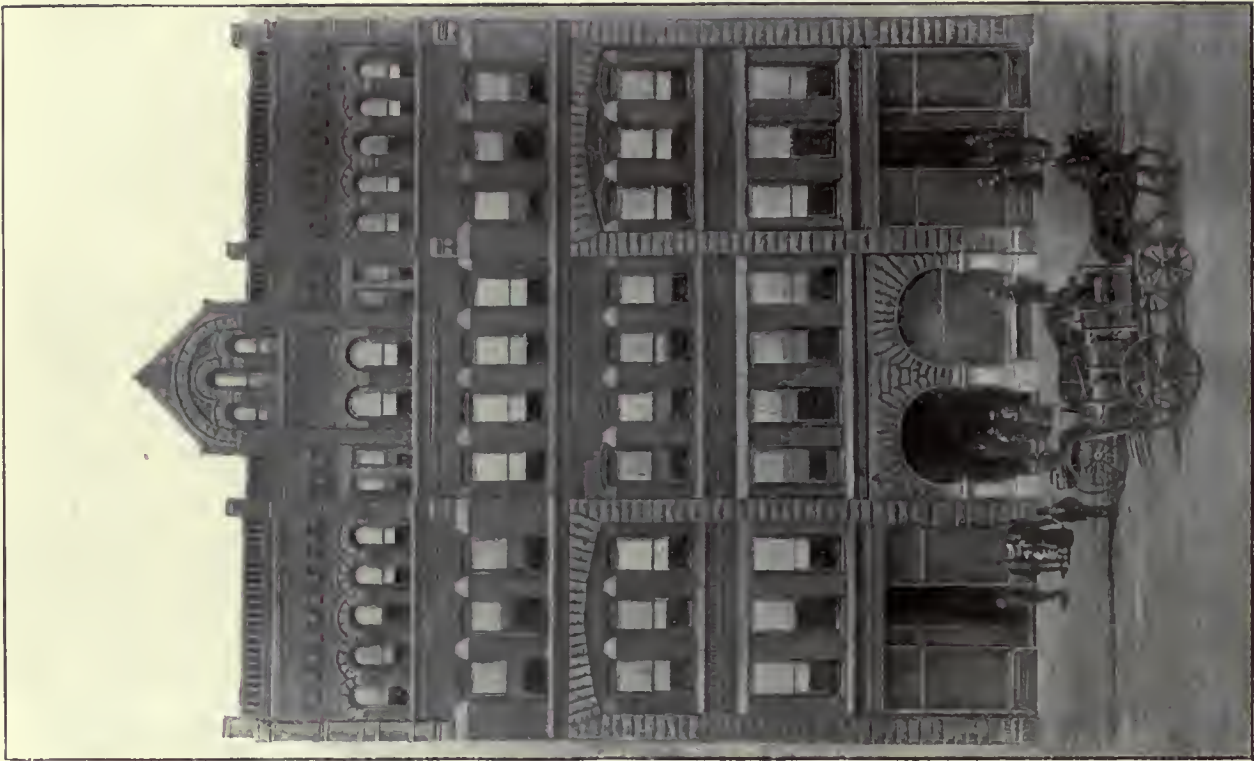
Gallatin valley is the best watered and the most extensively irrigated valley in the State.

THE DEARBORN CANAL

begins about section sixteen, township eighteen, north of range eight west, unsurveyed lands, which lie in the canyon of the North Fork of the Dearborn River, in Lewis and Clarke County. The waters of the river are diverted by an immense dam, 300 feet long, composed of cribs built of twelve-inch logs bolted together and filled with rock, the whole being placed upon solid rock in the bed of the stream; the canal runs thence over a



A MONTANA RANCH.



BAILEY BLOCK.

hill which separates the Dearborn from the head of Flat creek ; this portion of the canal being four and one-half miles long, twenty feet wide in the bottom, thirty-eight feet at the top, and will convey six feet depth of water. The canal is so planned that a raft 100 feet long and twenty feet wide can be floated down by the force of the current and the guidance of two men. The main continuous canal will be, when entirely completed, 119 miles in length, and the lateral ditches 475 miles long. Creek beds and lakes are utilized to a very large extent, thus saving the construction of the same length of canals, covering 75,000 acres of land with an expenditure of about \$150,000.

The land covered is of excellent quality, of a sandy loam character, and varies in depth from two to twenty feet. The farmers will be charged about \$2 an acre per annum. It is the purpose of the company to extend its system to the great body of land lying southwest of Great Falls. The new Montana and Canada railroad will cross its lands, thus affording the farmers easy access to the markets with their cattle, sheep and grain.

The company will be ready to deliver water during the coming irrigation season.

Wilson & Thompson's Canal, known as the Crown Butte Canal. This is one of the enterprises that will cover a large amount of land in Cascade County. This work of irrigating some of the excellent land of that region has been undertaken as a private enterprise by Wilson & Thompson, of Helena, and by a system of reservoirs they will have, when completed, a canal twenty-five miles in length.

The Glendora Reservoir, Canal and Irrigation Company's undertaking is situated near the village of Choteau, in Choteau County. There is a low bank which separates the Teton and Muddy Rivers, comprising fifty or sixty thousand acres of fine land, and this company is organized with a view of irrigating this land. The system comprises about twenty-five miles of main canals, fed by two reservoirs which are natural depressions in the prairie; one of them a mile and a quarter long by about a half mile wide and about forty-two feet deep; the other covers about eighty acres of land and is about thirty feet deep. These two reservoirs are connected by a canal; they lie along the Teton River about three miles apart; the upper or larger one is connected with the river by a canal; and from this reservoir a canal runs to the smaller reservoir, and the irrigation begins within 1,200 feet after leaving the lower reservoir. The canals are carried over this bench land, from which run mains and laterals to suit the natural fall of the country, which is about twelve feet to the mile. The land lies smooth and level, and is deep and rich in soil. The work to be done this year (1891) will irrigate about 30,000 acres, and the system may hereafter be continued so as to embrace all the land lying between the Teton and Muddy Rivers and below the reservoir sites.



BRYANT SCHOOL



DIAMOND, BLOCK.

The Florence Canal and Reservoir Company was engaged in constructing its improvements in 1884. The source of the water supply is the South Fork of the Sun River, and the canal runs easterly, and there is opportunity for improvement in this undertaking. There is fine land under the line of this canal.

The Sun River Canal Company contemplates improvements to reclaim lands lying between the Teton River on the north, the Missouri River on the east, the Sun River on the South and the Rocky Mountains on the west, comprising a very extensive area, as may be seen by consulting the local maps. The size of the constructed part of the canal is said to be fifteen feet wide on bottom and twenty-four feet wide on top and four feet deep, and about six miles have been excavated and the project is incomplete. The source of water for the main canal is at the base of the mountains, on the North Fork of Sun River, and the line runs easterly along the main ridge on the divide between Sun River and the Teton.

The Teton Canal is completed for a distance of twenty miles, and takes its name from the Teton River, as also its heading, near the mountains, and runs easterly about thirty miles. About midway upon the line is an immense flume one and one-half miles in length and forty-five feet high; it is connected in the centre by 2,000 feet of heavy iron pipe, two feet in diameter, which carries water over the top of the ravine. The extensive and important part of the Sun River enterprise is the constructing of a storage reservoir covering an area of some twenty-one square miles. This is done by using the old Benton Lake. The lake is tapped at the south end by a cut one and one-half miles in length and thirty-five feet deep. Two canals, each about twenty-five miles long, are constructed from the cut to carry water on to the table lands lying between the lake and Fort Benton.

The Chestnut Vallay Canal takes its heading at Half-Breed Rapids, on the right bank of the Missouri River, and runs northerly twenty miles and covers the Chestnut valley. This is a small canal, some twelve feet wide and three deep.

The Tongue River Canal, near Miles City, and leading to the marginal lands on the Yellowstone, and fifteen miles in length, deserves mention, as also the local improvements at and near Billings on the Yellowstone. Here is Clark's Fork Bottom Canal, above Billings, some twenty-five or thirty miles long in Yellowstone County.

It would be a censurable omission not to state that the frequency of small creeks and rivulets leading to fertile valleys in many localities furnish opportunities for irrigation which are already availed of by the resident ranchers. The aggregate of these is considerable. In the Gallatin valley, so famous for its extent of area and for high yield of



ARMORY.

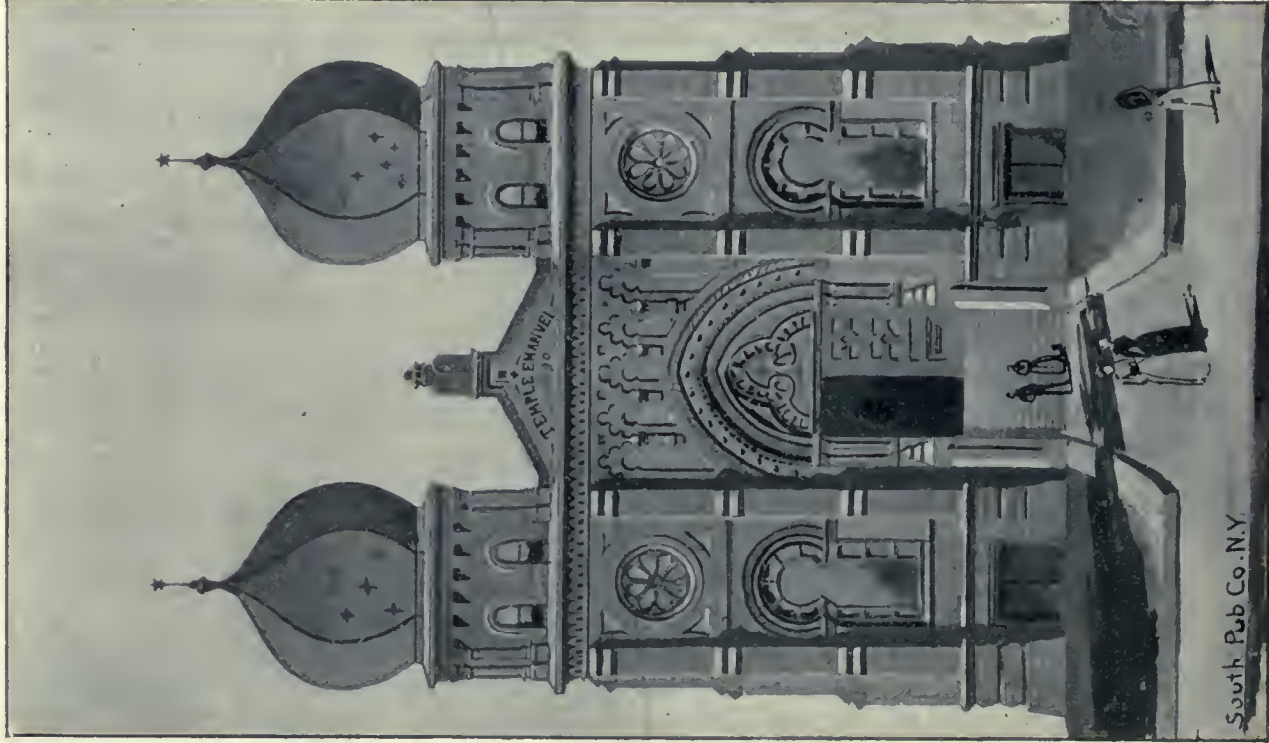


METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



South Pop. Co. N. Y.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



TEMPLE EMANUEL.

South Pub Co. N.Y.

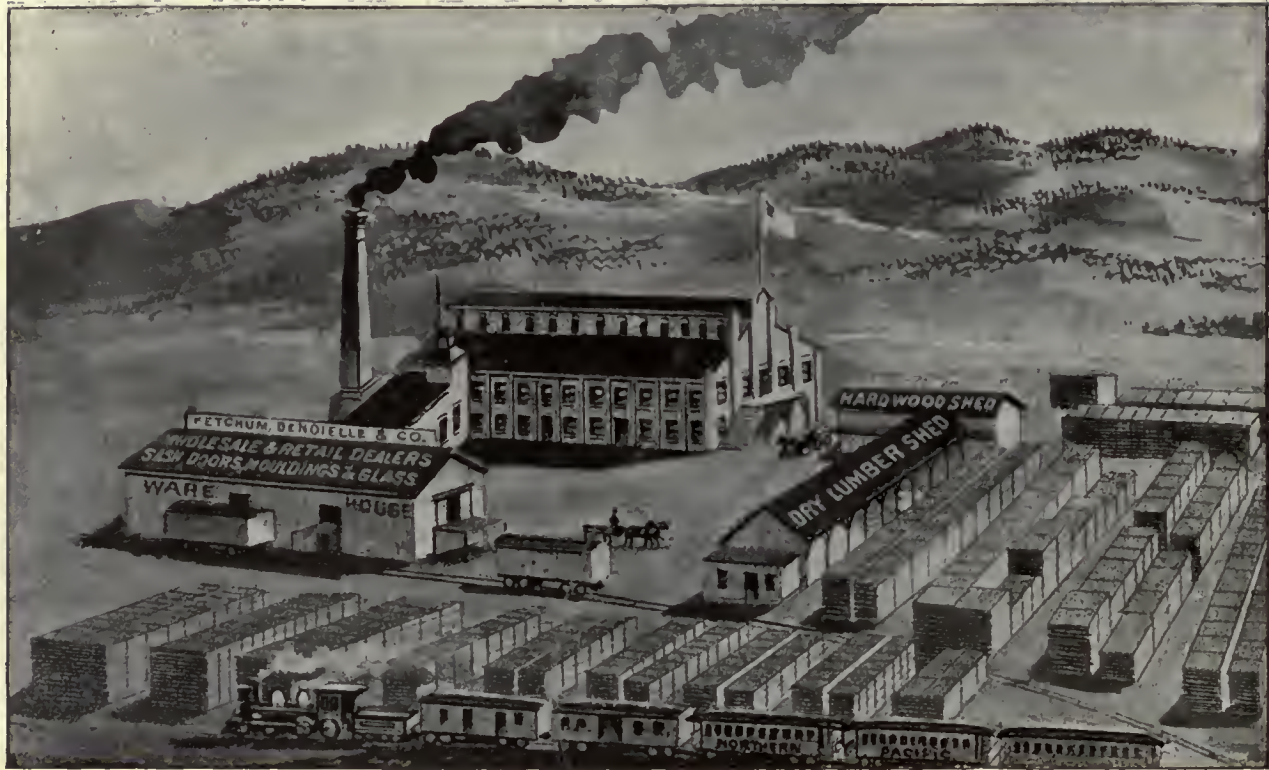
crops, all the streams are availed of by ranchers' ditches, and it may be said that by far the largest part of agriculture is carried on by this minute ditch system. It is thought that at present upwards of 80 per cent. of the agriculture of this State is maintained by irrigation from small marginal ditches. Much and little! The rancher, the

dweller in towns, and the miner rejoices that so much is accomplished by their individual efforts at irrigation. The citizen who looks at the State as a whole and sees its needs and opportunities will regret that so little is done where so much more is needed. There are only about 400,000 acres under irrigation and actually cultivated in this State. This shows the small extent of use of this art in this State. The blanks for irrigation statistics sent from the agricultural department at Washington to all the arid tracts of the United States, will ultimately provide extensive statistical information of irrigation in the arid region, but their defect is they take no note of individual low line and marginal ditches, which in the aggregate are so important a feature, and which this State is at present relying upon. But the small ditch system has about reached its limitations, and we must in future rely upon large high-line ditches for further development of agriculture.

Over \$30,000,000 of agricultural products are imported from the east into the arid region. Only a small part of what Montana consumes is raised in this State. It is a pity to be forced to haul hay from Iowa into Montana.



MASONIC TEMPLE.



KETCHUM, DENOIELLE & CO.



KESSLERS BREWERY.



South Fork 1894

MOUNT HELENA, LOOKING WEST.

The following suggestions from the Governor's Message (January, 1891, Montana) may appropriately be introduced. He says: "Every person who is conversant with our climate and the character of our soil must know that great possibilities await a general and comprehensive system of irrigation of our lands. It will be a glad day for Montana when the stock interests of the State shall be divided among ranchmen in small lots. This will insure the proper feeding and shelter of stock, and furnish employment to a large number of persons, who must also be provided with the necessaries of life, all of which will be conducive of a more general prosperity of the State." Agriculture should be stimulated and promoted within this State. Behold the splendid progress of California and of Colorado growing out of irrigation. These are not the less for this reason mineral producing States, and they are high on the roll of honor of agriculture and horticulture. Let Montana profit by these examples. Agriculture and irrigation are blessed arts.

Honor waits o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations,
The art that calls her harvests forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

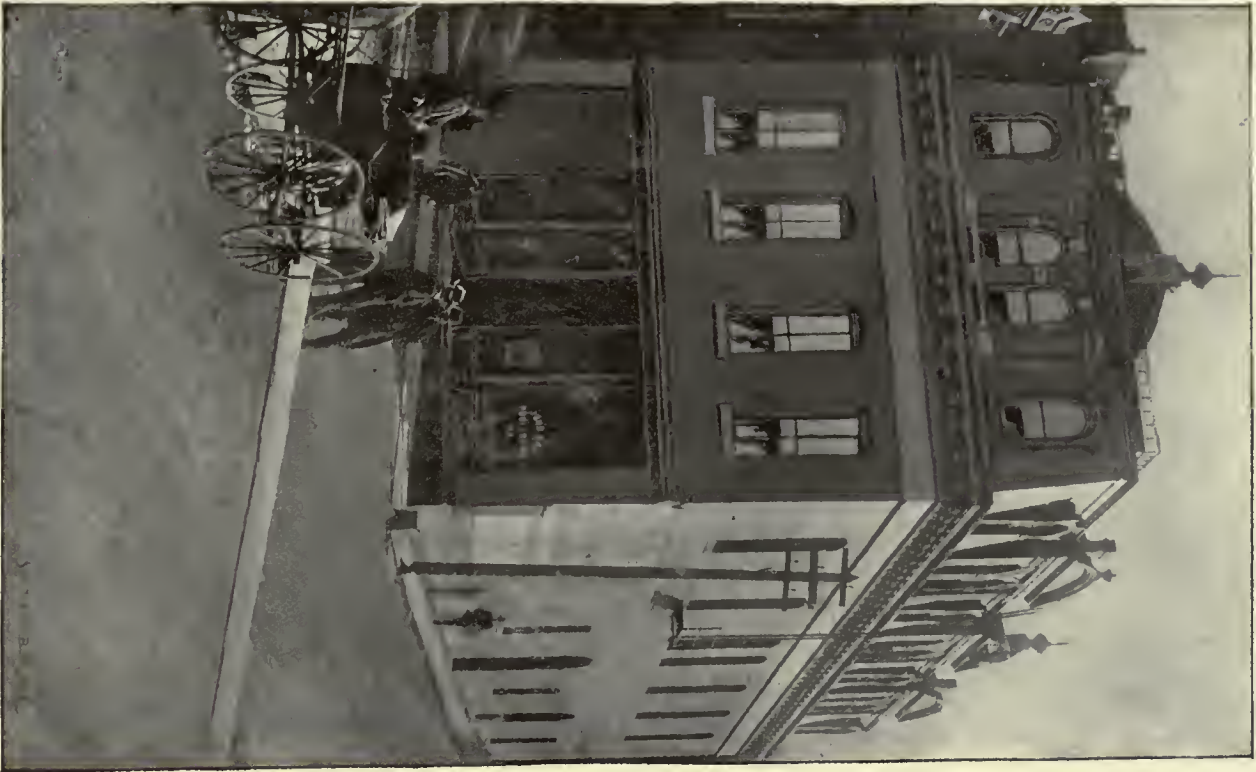
The grass crop is the most valuable crop raised in the United States, if we consider it in its various forms, as hay and as wrought into stock and dairy products.



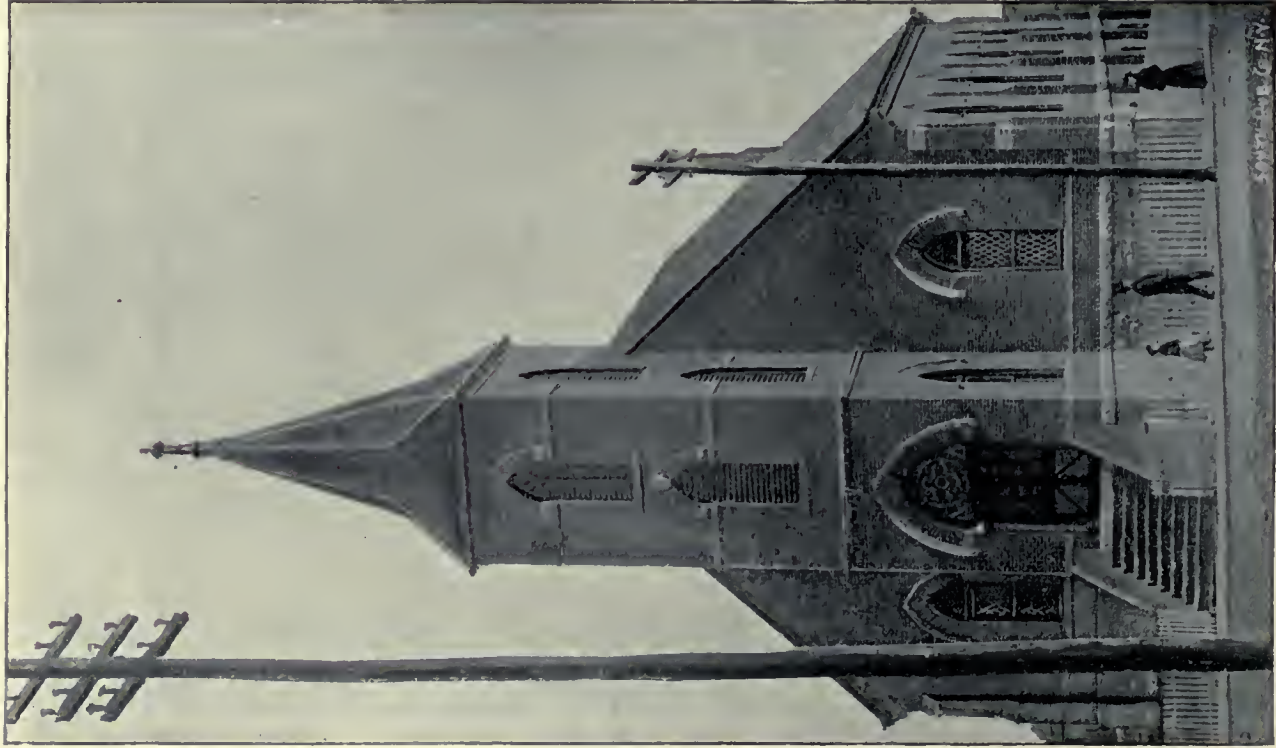
GRANDON BLOCK.



GANS & KLEIN BUILDING.



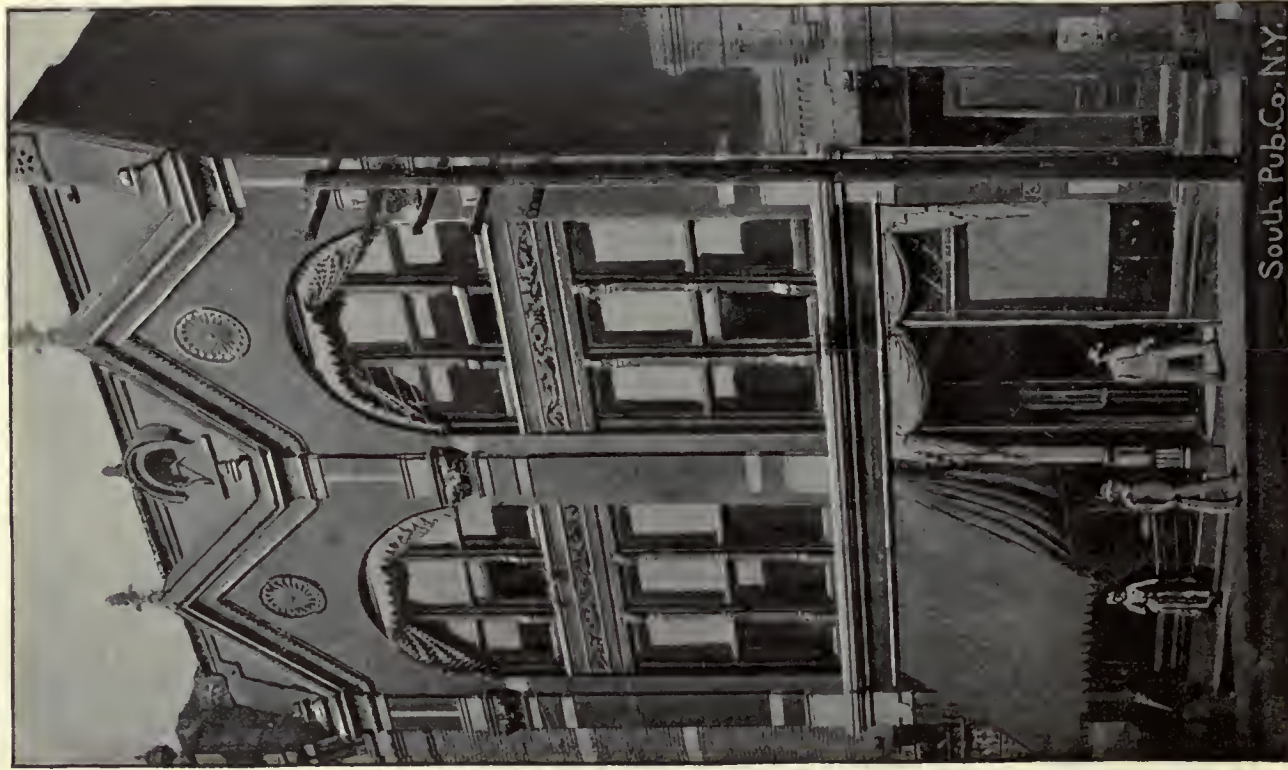
JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO



LUTHERAN GERMAN CHURCH.



VIEW OF LEWING STREET, LOOKING NORTH.



South Pub. Co., N.Y.

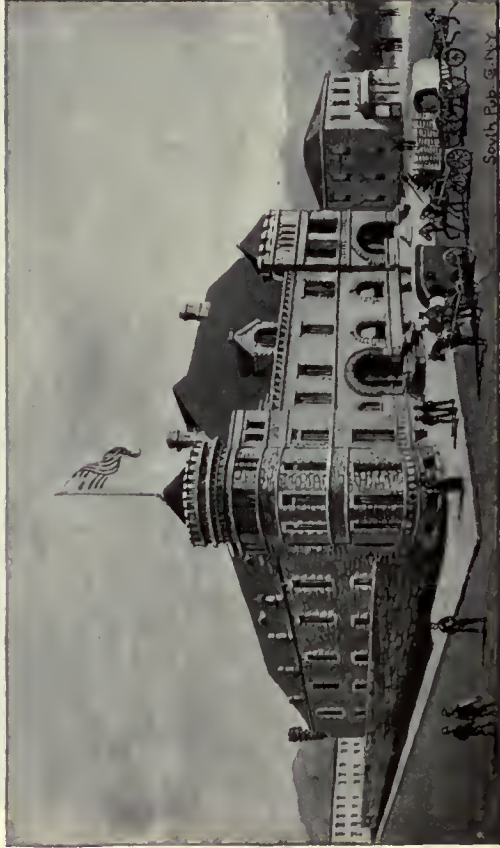
INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO.



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.



ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL



LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY JAIL

Taking a due proportion of the annual increase of stock together with dairy product, and the annual value of the grass crop is not less than \$1,000,000,000. It is a crop of priceless value to Montana, and yet it is raised in small quantity, though capable of being carried to large proportions under irrigation in this State. It is the sure winner of profit to the grower. We are far behind many European countries in the yield to the acre of this crop, yet not necessarily so, but only so by our own neglect and supineness. All flesh is grass, but not all the grass is made for making flesh, that flesh is heir to!

Gov. White, of Montana, in his official report for 1889, says: "On well-irrigated farms crops of forty to sixty bushels of wheat and eighty to one hundred bushels of oats per acre are common, and where water was abundant even an exceptionally dry season had no effect in diminishing the crops. When the traveler over the sun scorched plains of Western Dakota and the lower Yellowstone during the past summer entered the Gallatin valley and saw richer crops of grain and hay than any in Illinois and Kansas, and then realized that not one drop of rain had moistened those crops, he was taught by an object lesson the value of irrigation, as nothing else could teach it; and yet there are to-day many millions of acres in Montana only waiting for the fructifying application of those great streams of water, which are now running to waste to produce crops equal to those of any lands in the world. The land is there, the water is there; while they are kept separate, Montana cannot feed her present population; bring them together and you add another great grain-producing State to the union."

Montana is a mining and a grazing State, picturesque and beautiful, of a healthful climate and full of sunshine. The small area that is cultivated is, by reason of its productiveness and smallness, very valuable. If we take ten per cent. of its area as adaptable for agriculture, we have only about 9,200,000 acres. Of the total area about 4,000,000 acres are returned for taxation, and this includes surveyed railroads and much land not cultivable. Lands assessed for taxation in 1888, 3,741,459 acres; number of farms in 1888, 4,882; number of acres on which crops were raised in same year, 331,382. On 26,155 acres were raised 770,200 bushels of wheat. On 84,978 acres were raised 3,026,572 bushels of oats. If we took into account only crops grown under irrigation the average yield per acre would be greatly increased.

These figures show that the agriculture of Montana is still in its infancy. Over one-half of the total amount of grain produced is raised in two valleys, those of the Gallatin and Bitter Root. Nineteen-twentieths of the tota



ST. VINCENT'S
ACADEMY



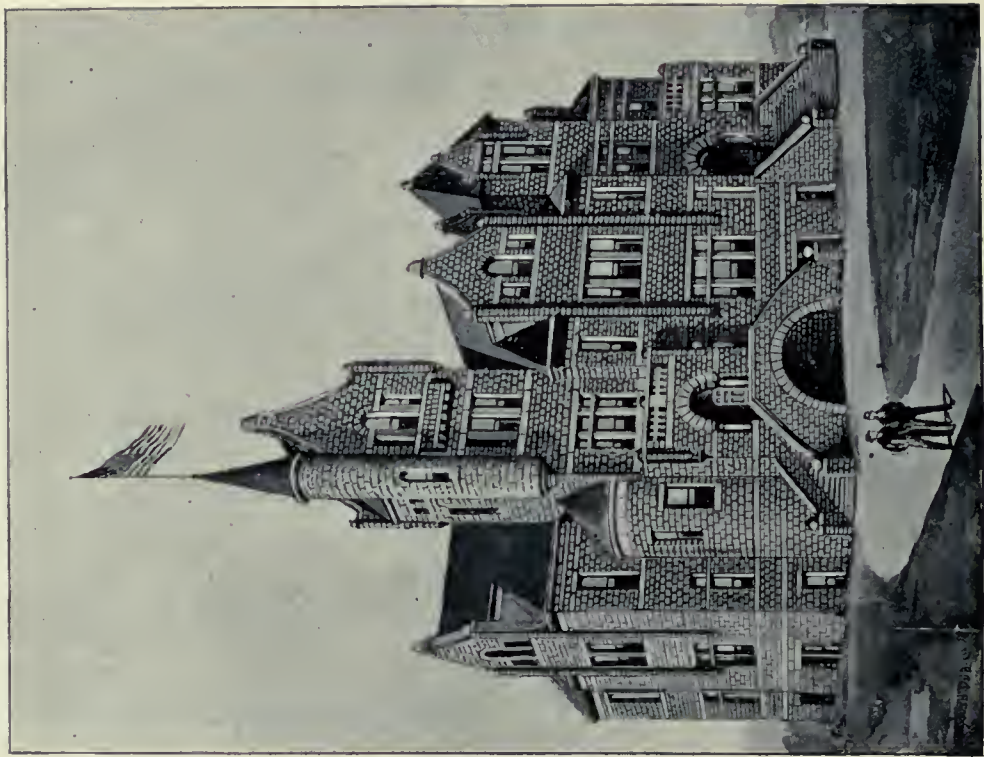
ST. ALAYSIUS SCHOOL.



RECEPTION · ROOM · MONTANA · CLUB



EMERSON SCHOOL.



KENWOOD SCHOOL



VIEW OF LENOX ADDITION.

amount is raised in the western or mountainous third of the State. This is due to several reasons. The mines have afforded the best local market, and therefore those valleys lying contiguous to the mining regions are most thickly populated, and have been settled longer than those countries lying east of the mountains. The mountain valleys are most easily irrigated.

A circuit of country having the radius of 100 miles from the metropolis of the State and its capital, Helena, will embrace most of the finest agricultural valleys, and these are contributory to the growth of that city, and are most accessible to the best mining portion of the State. Agriculture, irrigation and immigration are inter dependent. Promote any one of these and you foster and extend both the others. These conditions here afford ground for belief of greatly increasing immigration into this State.

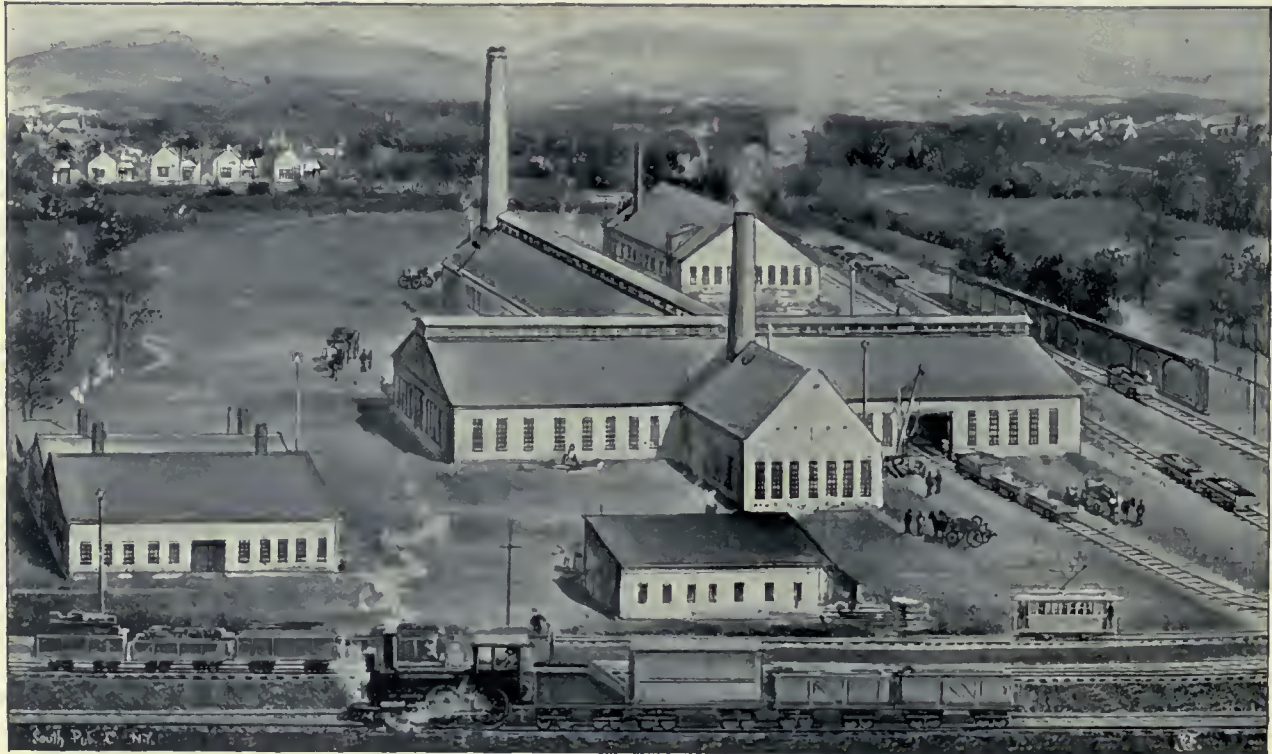




GAS WORKS.



CONSOLIDATED WATER CO.'S PUMP HOUSE.



STEDMANS FOUNDRY.



CATHOLIC HOSPITAL.



RESIDENCE OF W. M. MUTH.

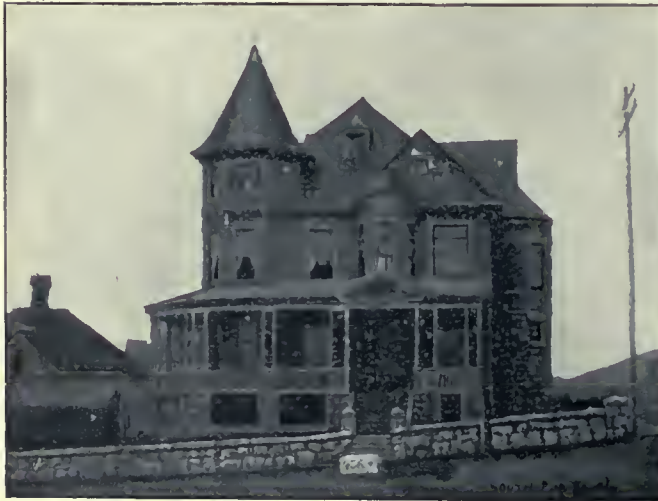


RESIDENCE OF EX-GOV. HAUSER.





RESIDENCE OF MAYOR T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT.



RESIDENCE OF W. E. COX.



RESIDENCE OF HON. T. C. POWER.





RESIDENCE OF GOV. B. P. CARPENTER.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. B. CHILDS.



MRS. W. C. CHILD'S FLAT.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS CRUSE.



RESIDENCE OF E. W. KNIGHT, JR.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. CATHERINE MING.



RESIDENCE OF W. A. CHESSMAN.



CHESSMANS FLATS.



PORTER FLATS.



RESIDENCE OF N. J. McCONNELL.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL LANE.



Residence
A. G. CLARK



Residence
HENRY BARBOUR

SOUTH FOLEY





RESIDENCE OF D. A. G. FLOWERREE



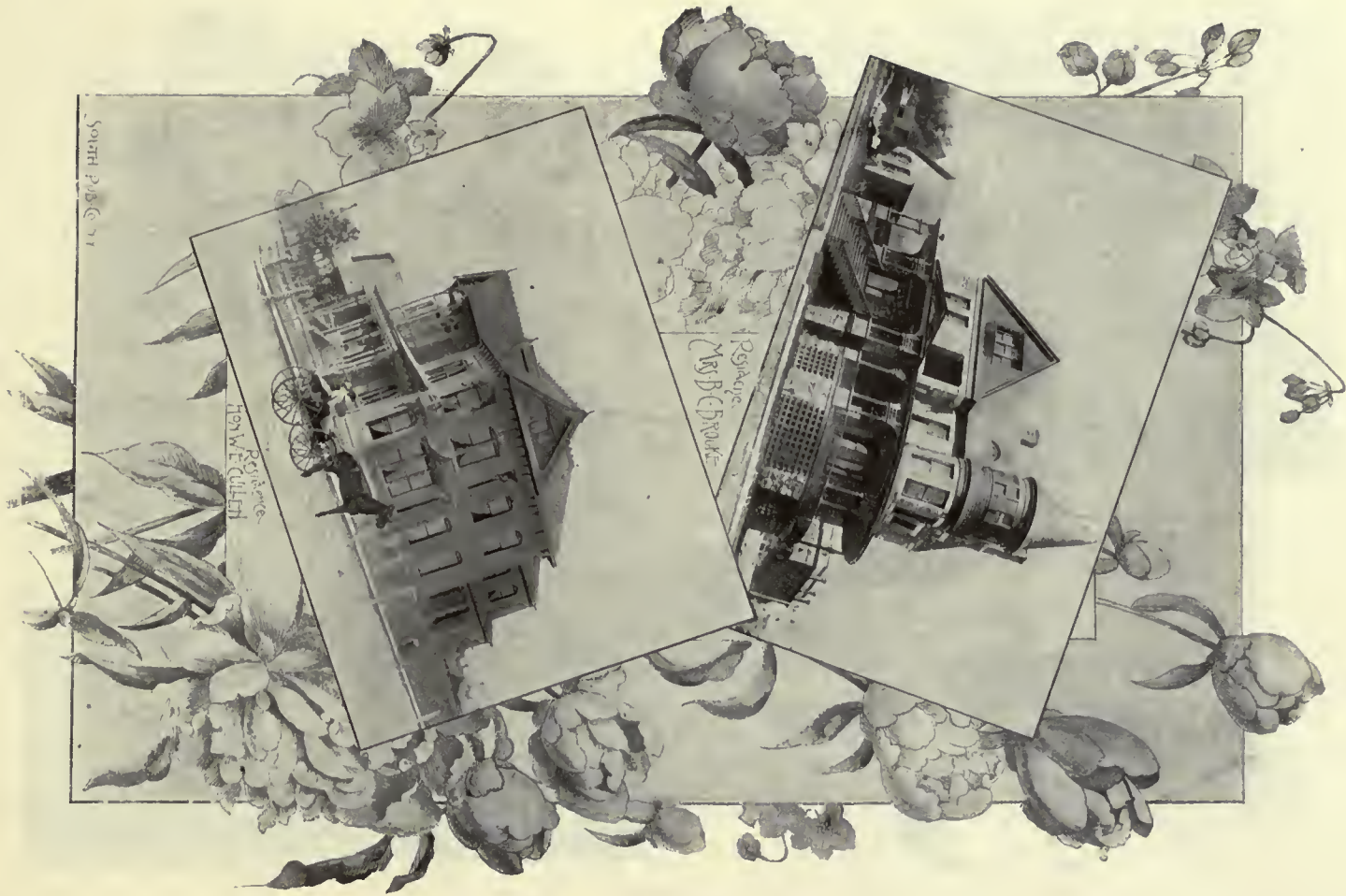
RESIDENCE OF W. F. FRANKLIN.



RESIDENCE OF S. C. ASHBY.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. SELIGMAN.



Residence
Mrs B C Rowe

Residence
Hon W E Gilbert

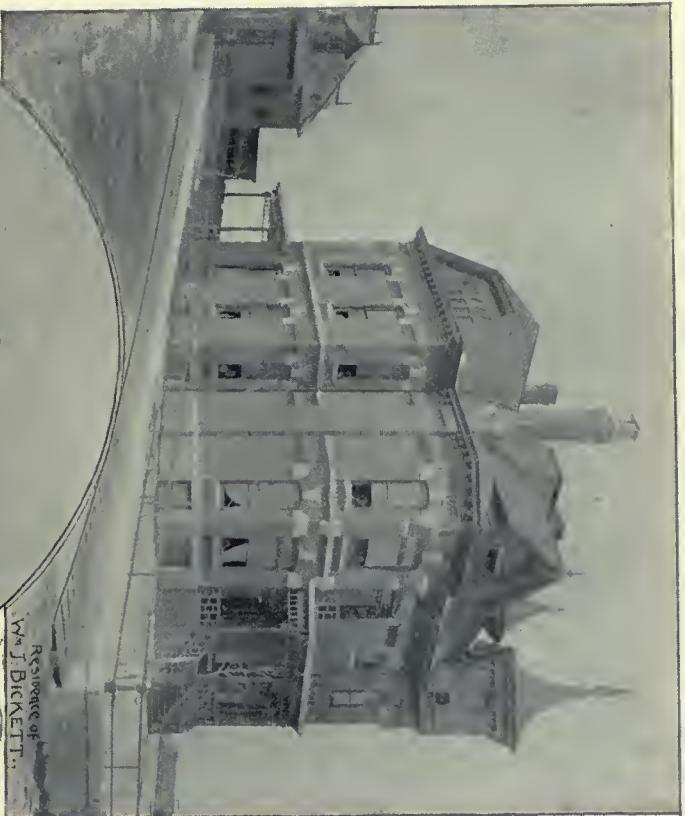
SOUTH BOSTON 71



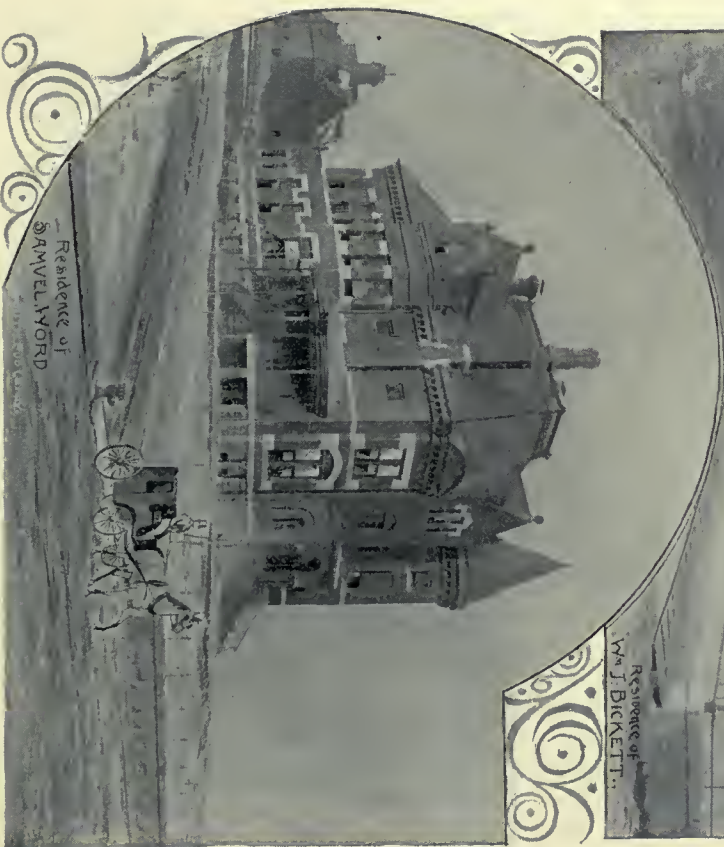
RESIDENCE OF D. H. CUTHBERT.



RESIDENCE OF J. V. JEROME.



Residence of
Wm. J. BICKETT.



Residence of
SAMUEL HORD



RESIDENCE OF MARCUS E. DOWNS.



RESIDENCE OF MORRIS SILVERMAN.



RESIDENCE OF C. W. CANNON.



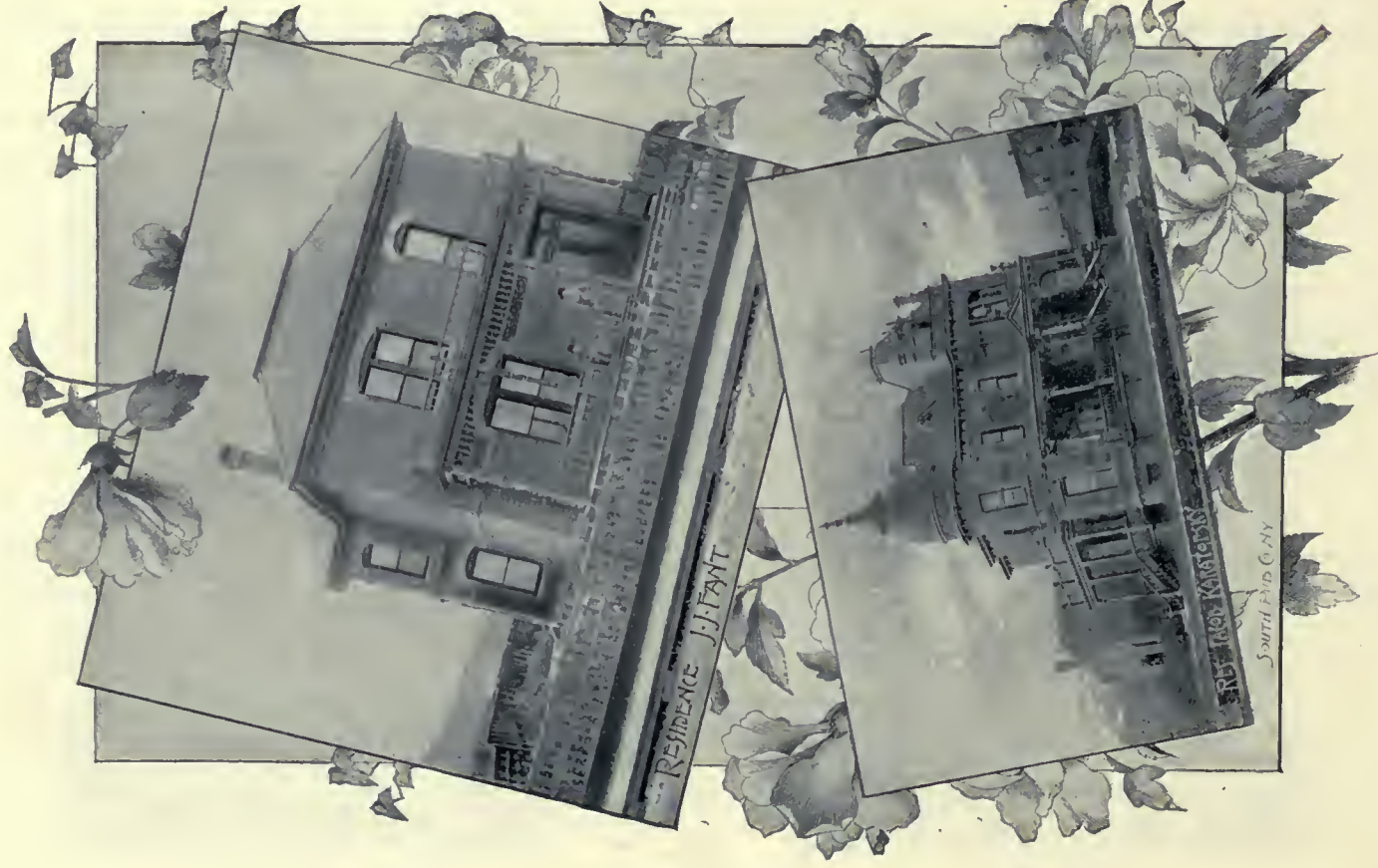
RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS POPE.

Comparative Statement of National Banks of States and Territories.

. COMPILED BY

T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, FOR THE HELENA BOARD OF TRADE FROM OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR 1890.

RESOURCES.	MONTANA.	SOUTH DAKOTA	N. DAKOTA.	ARIZONA.	OREGON.	IDAHO.	WASHINGTON.	NEW MEXICO.	UTAH.	WYOMING.
	25 National Banks.	39 National Banks.	29 National Banks.	2 National Banks.	37 National Banks.	7 National Banks.	51 National Banks.	9 National Banks.	10 National Banks.	11 National Banks.
Loans and discounts	\$14,414,141 26	\$5,482,485 19	\$4,342,461 42	\$376,107 01	\$11,817,157 09	\$1,306,154 59	\$16,407,613 68	\$2,301,775 37	\$5,314,983 84	\$3,238,773 06
U. S. bonds	1,005,250 00	980,750 00	509,000 00	37,500 00	1,276,050 00	175,300 00	1,335,000 00	427,500 00	589,400 00	292,500 00
Real Estate	572,092 85	492,888 23	582,549 59	19,000 00	399,393 33	86,247 31	886,487 95	198,954 03	343,131 27	125,556 15
Expense and Premium	183,059 53	205,733 30	75,567 40	6,480 81	175,285 73	40,524 20	374,991 80	66,073 44	116,929 26	58,322 12
Cash and Exchange	4,339,062 89	1,710,311 84	1,669,057 12	96,581 00	3,890,526 00	635,651 28	5,125,184 52	1,360,880 67	1,987,907 63	1,048,724 92
	\$20,513,606 53	\$3,872,068 56	\$7,178,635 53	\$335,677 82	\$17,558,322 15	\$2,243,877 38	\$24,129,187 95	\$4,349,183 51	\$3,343,352 00	\$4,763,876 25
LIABILITIES.	MONTANA.	SOUTH DAKOTA	N. DAKOTA.	ARIZONA.	OREGON.	IDAHO.	WASHINGTON.	NEW MEXICO.	UTAH.	WYOMING.
Capital Stock	\$3,315,000 00	\$2,545,000 00	\$1,998,350 00	\$150,000 00	\$2,975,000 00	\$400,000 00	\$5,326,720 00	\$975,000 00	\$2,060,000 00	\$1,285,000 00
Surplus and Profits	2,499,591 23	821,169 29	587,829 47	45,752 89	1,915,968 05	222,388 36	2,136,713 79	299,727 67	944,434 97	339,659 75
Circulation	546,440 00	580,120 00	457,705 00	33,250 00	590,130 00	92,770 00	1,065,230 00	248,570 00	301,050 00	262,345 00
Dividends Unpaid	3,010 00	320 00	2,831 23	. . . . .	23,260 00	. . . . .	1,238 25	168 00	877 00	275 00
Deposits	14,014,542 76	4,714,158 04	3,997,991 92	306,674 93	11,993,694 74	1,515,219 02	15,571,331 66	2,789,083 78	4,992,990 03	2,823,293 32
Re-discounts	135,022 44	117,801 23	211,927 91	. . . . .	43,394 32	3,500 00	27,954 25	36,694 06	44,000 00	53,393 18
Bills Payable . . . . .	. . . . .	93,500 00	12,000 00	. . . . .	16,875 04	10,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	\$20,513,606 53	\$3,872,068 56	\$7,178,635 53	\$335,677 82	\$17,558,322 15	\$2,243,877 38	\$24,129,187 95	\$4,349,183 51	\$3,343,352 00	\$4,763,876 25
Per capita of capital and deposits	150.48	24.64	35.59	8.42	54.32	25.37	65.94	28.05	41.15	73.41
Population June 1, 1890	131,760	327,848	182,425	59,691	312,490	84,229	349,516	144,862	206,498	60,589



RESIDENCE J. HEAT

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IDE'S
Map of
MONTANA

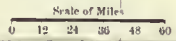
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LONGITUDE WEST 108 FROM GREENWICH 106

PLACER
MINING



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\$1000







